CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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LET US SMILE.

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men,
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and coax the sun again.
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see a cheery smile;
It always has the same good look—it's never out of style—
It nerves us on to try again when failure makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good for me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely lent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle up with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze out a soggy tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heart strings that will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very like a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what by a smile is meant,
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost a cent.

—Baltimore American.

LAND OF PERPETUAL PAY.

There's a realm where we ride in a coach every day;
Where we smoke fine cigars all the time;
Where we sport a bright nosegay, whatever they say,
In this truly desirable clime.
Where we've seven course dinners six days in the week,
Each with cocktails and cordials beside;
As we walk down gay Broadway we feel very sleek,
And regard our demeanor with pride.
Where the girls are all pretty, the weather all fair,
Where the birds always sing in the trees;
Where the dread bill collector remains in his lair,
And our servants just revel in fees.
Where a diurnal dime greets the gay office boy,
Where we never would wear our gloves twice;
Where our cup of contentment flows over with joy,
And we do only that which is nice.
Where we never lack money, but always have fun;
Where successfully each happy day
We approach the cashier who gives us our "mun"—
'Tis the land of perpetual pay.

THE KISS AT THE DOOR.

In the days of the lance and the spear,
When the hero went forth to the fight,
Oft he carried a token from her
Whom he worshiped as lover and knight,
And when fierce surged the battle around,
And when close pressed the ceaseless foe,
'Twas the token that drove off despair
And gave victory's strength to his blow.

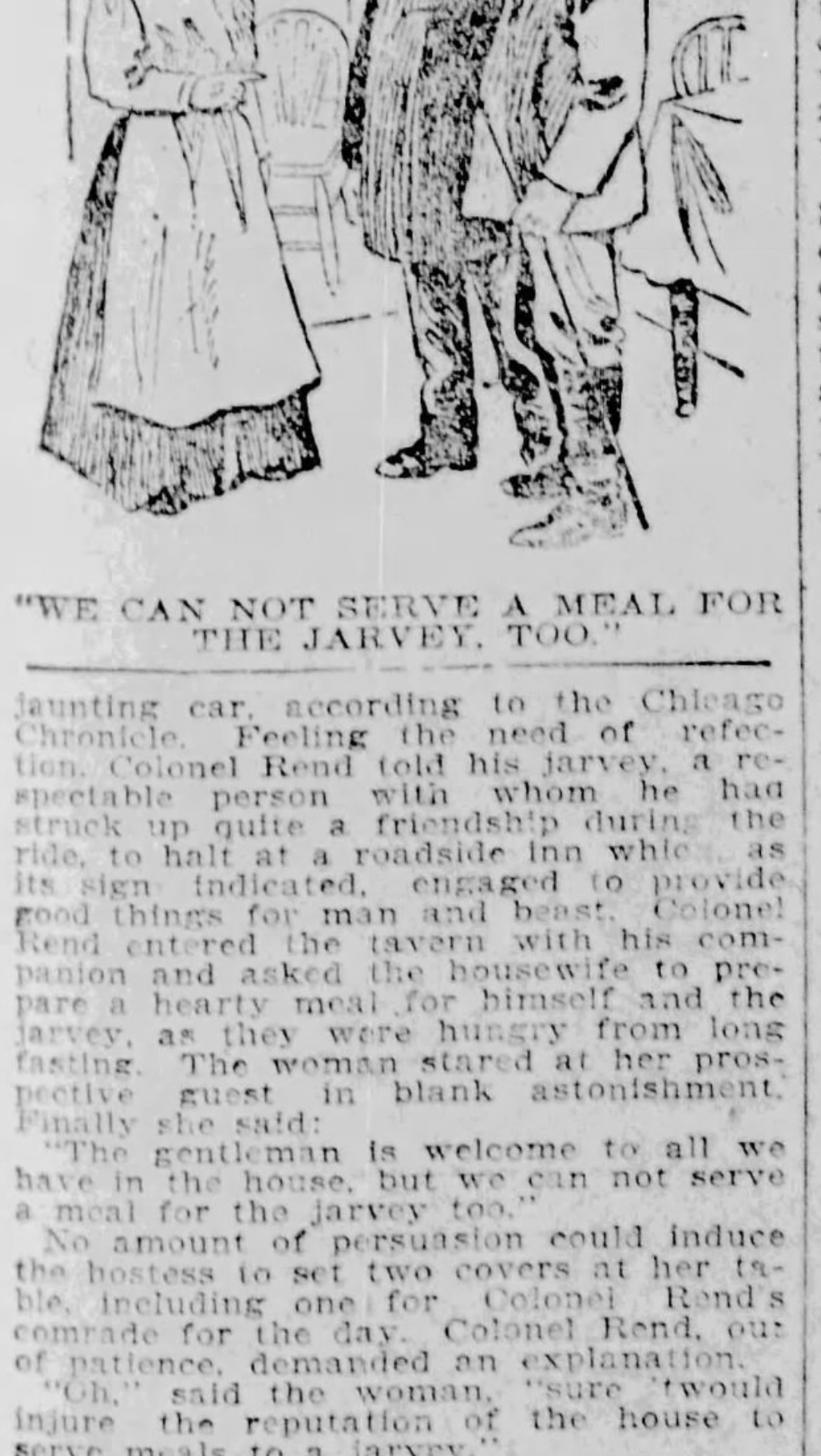
Not a hero of knighthood am I,
But a warrior in industry's strife,
Where the lance that I yield is my pen,
And the ladye I serve is my wife,
Yet a token I carry each day,
Full as precious as any of yore,
And it stoutens my heart for the fray—
'Tis my love's morning kiss at the door.

For his faith will the martyr endure,
By the sunset the artist's inspir'd,
At the blast of the bugle and fife
Is the soldier to gallantry fired.
But whatever may others exalt,
For myself I shall ask nothing more
As a prompter to worthiest deeds
Than the kiss I get at the door.

—Newark Daily Advertiser.

COL. REND'S TROUBLE WITH IRISH LANDLADY

The idea of caste prevails in Ireland to a strong degree, especially among those in the humbler walks of life. Colonel W. P. Rend, of Chicago, visited the land of his birth last summer, and one day made a long journey into the country in a jaunting car, according to the Chicago Chronicle. Feeling the need of refection, Colonel Rend told his jarvey, a respectable person with whom he had struck up quite a friendship during the ride, to halt at a roadside inn which, as its sign indicated, engaged to provide good things for man and beast. Colonel Rend entered the tavern with his companion and asked the housewife to prepare a hearty meal for himself and the jarvey, as they were hungry from long fasting. The woman stared at her prospective guest in blank astonishment. Finally she said:



"WE CAN NOT SERVE A MEAL FOR THE JARVEY, TOO."

"The gentleman is welcome to all we have in the house, but we can not serve a meal for the jarvey too."

No amount of persuasion could induce the hostess to set two covers at her table, including one for Colonel Rend's comrade for the day. Colonel Rend, out of patience, demanded an explanation.

"Oh," said the woman, "sure 'twould injure the reputation of the house to serve meals to a jarvey."

A Rapid Descent.

"Yes, the girls claim the family was once in very good circumstances. But they suffered a great come down several years ago."

"How was that?"

"Their father fell out of a balloon."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Impossible.

"You have been accustomed to luxuries, my dear, but you must remember that it is hard for me to begin where your father left off."

"Oh, but papa says he would probably find it impossible to leave off after you had begun."—Life.

Neighbors Should Dodge.

Bobbs—Nobbs is always running down his neighbors.

Dobbs—Yes? Strange he doesn't practice somewhere else with that automobile.—Baltimore American.

An Element of Weakness.

"What do you think of the way Kentucky went?"

"Well," answered Col. Stilwell, "there was some pretty lively voting, and some pretty brisk counting. But it wasn't much for markmanship."—Washington Star.

CUBA'S FIRST CENSUS

Public documents are as a rule considered the acme of published dryness; but the government has just issued a publication which is not only extremely interesting, but of great historical, geographical and statistical value. It is the report on the recent census of Cuba, taken under the auspices of the war department. It is a bulky octavo of 786 pages, well illustrated with maps and fine halftone engravings. Two of these are copied in this article—one showing the famous cieba tree in front of Santiago, beneath whose shade the surrender of that city and province was made; and the other a sketch of a trio of the young women who were census enumerators in Havana.

This was the first census ever taken of Cuba in the American sense of the word. Spain had made enumerations of the inhabitants, but these were primarily for purposes of taxation and of military service. Hence the announcement of a census under American auspices was viewed with suspicion at first by the Cuban people. This feeling was speedily changed by the judicious policy pursued. President McKinley issued a proclamation to the Cuban people, in which it was clearly stated that an accurate census was a preliminary step in the establishment of an effective system of self-government for the island.

More than this, the wisdom of the President led to the decision, through the Secretary of War, that the supervisors and enumerators should all be Cubans, that the field work should be performed by them, so that it should be a census of Cubans by Cubans; and its success would demonstrate to some extent the capacity of this people to perform an important civil duty.

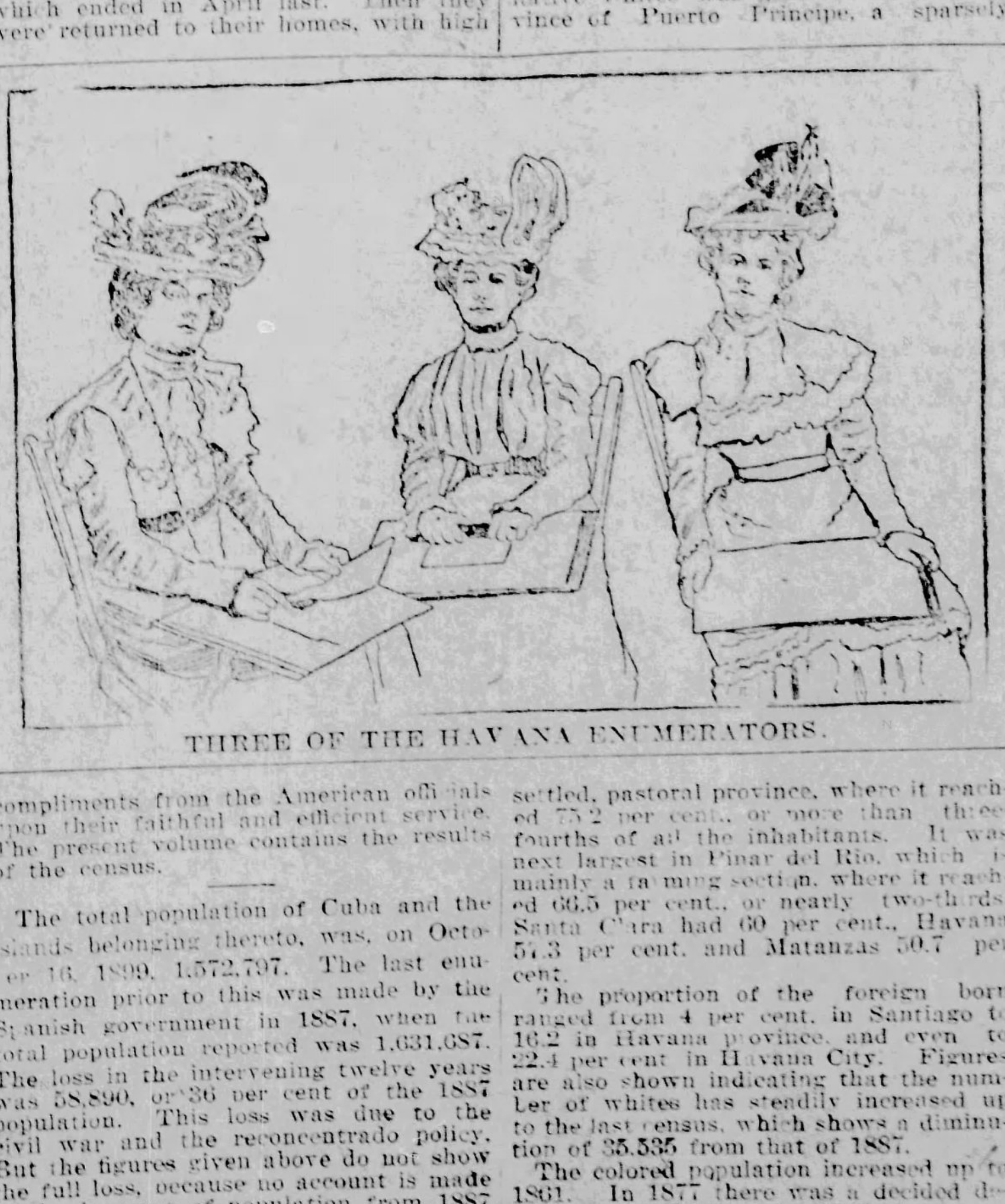
This decision, coupled with the President's proclamation, at once removed all doubt and suspicion on the part of the Cuban people, and the proper taking of the census was viewed by them in the light of a patriotic duty. Hundreds of men and women, intelligent and trustworthy, volunteered to serve as enumerators without pay.

The scope of the census was limited to population, education and agriculture, as the three subjects of greatest importance, and the general plan of taking the enumeration in the United States was followed. There being no census laws in the island, military orders were promulgated for the organization of the enumerating force, and giving authority for the census. A Cuban supervisor was appointed for each of the six provinces of the island, and these half-dozen gentlemen were brought to Washington, and for two weeks were carefully instructed in their duties as supervisors, with a view to their becoming in turn, instructors of the enumerators serving under them. On their return, they were accompanied by Assistant Director Victor H. Olmstead, an experienced official of the United States census, with his office force.

The wisdom of entrusting the actual work of gathering census figures to Cubans was speedily demonstrated. A Cuban census-taker could explain the purpose of his work to the people, in their own tongue, and, in addition, he could state clearly the designs of the United States government. This was a thing much needed, especially with the more ignorant of the Cubans, among whom there was much doubt and discontent because of the presence of American troops. The promises of a free government meant little to them in the presence of armed occupation, which to them seemed much the same as that of the Spanish. The work of the census enumerators awakened a trust in the United States, and largely because the census-takers had been chosen from among themselves.

Women as well as men were employed as enumerators, this being the first time that the former were ever given public employment in Cuba. In all, 142 women were employed, and all of them rendered zealous, faithful and satisfactory service.

The census work was begun early in September, 1899, and the field work was completed and the enumerators discharged by the close of the year. The supervisors, with their records, were then taken to Washington, where they aided in the compilation of the reports, which ended in April last. Then they were returned to their homes, with high compliments from the American officials upon their faithful and efficient service. The present volume contains the results of the census.



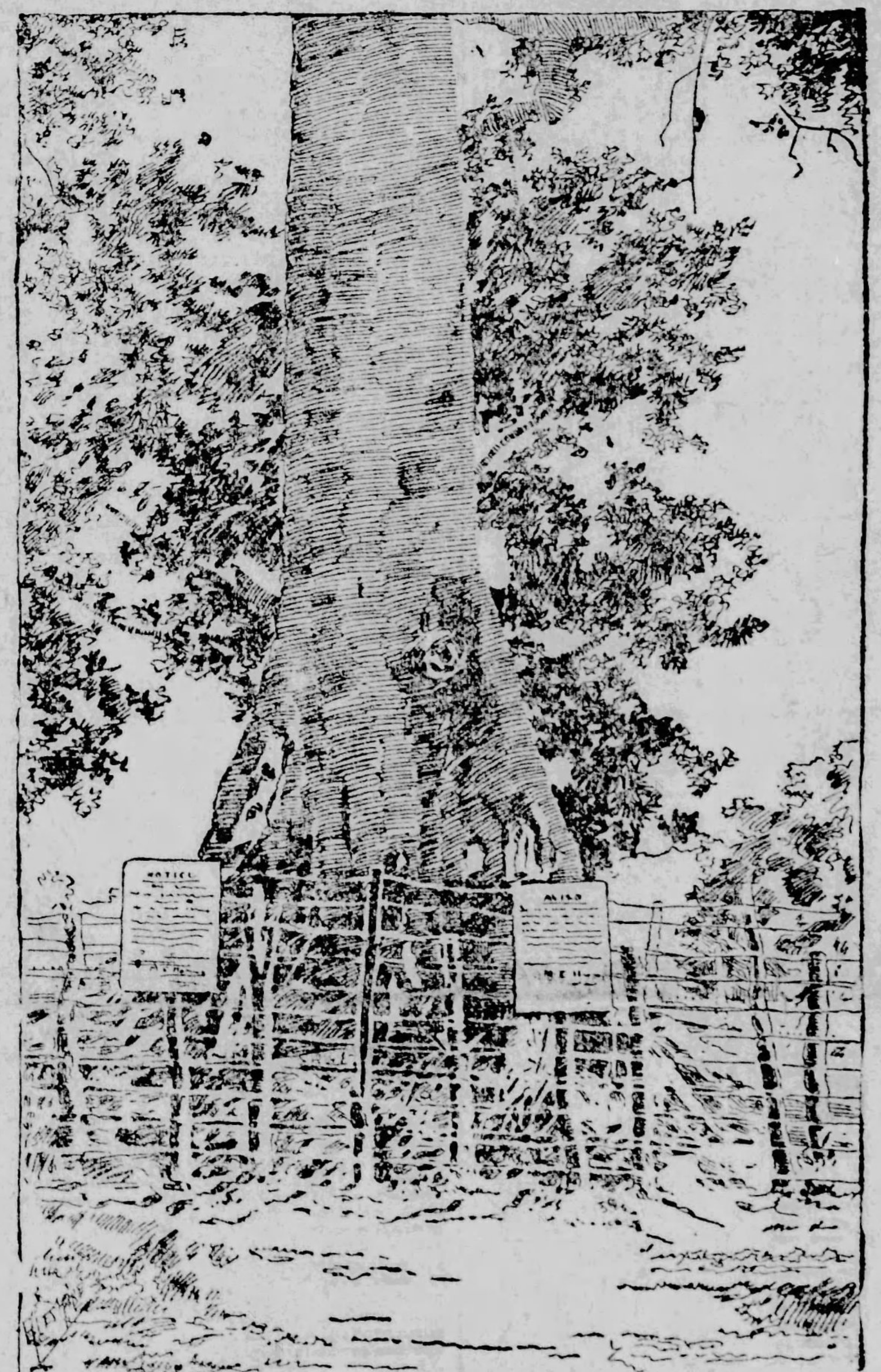
THREE OF THE HAVANA ENUMERATORS.

The total population of Cuba and the islands belonging thereto, was, on October 16, 1899, 1,572,797. The last enumeration prior to this was made by the Spanish government in 1887, when the total population reported was 1,631,687. The loss in the intervening twelve years was 58,890, or 3.6 per cent of the 1887 population. This loss was due to the civil war and the reconcentrado policy. But the figures given above do not show the full loss, because no account is made of the increase of population from 1887 up to the breaking out of the war. It is estimated that the population was about 1,800,000 when hostilities began. It is probable that the losses by the war, both direct and indirect, reached a total not far from 200,000.

One of the interesting facts brought out by the present census is the variation in density of population. Havana province is more thickly settled than Ohio, while Puerto Principe compares with our sparsely settled southwestern territories. The following table shows the area of each province, with its average population per square mile:

Province.	Area.	Inhabitants per square mile
Havana	2,772	158
Matanzas	3,700	55
Pinar del Rio	5,000	35
Puerto Principe	10,500	8
Santa Clara	9,500	37
Santiago	12,468	26

The census showed 57,613 more males than females, an excess equal to 3.6 per cent. of the total population. This agrees in the main with other countries which are receiving many immigrants.



THE "SURRENDER TREE" BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Of the total population, 89 per cent. were born in the island, 8 per cent. in Spain and only 3 per cent. in other countries. Those born in Cuba, of course, included not only native whites, but negroes and mixed bloods. The proportion was greatest in the province of Santiago, where it reached 95 per cent., and was least in the city of Havana, where only a little over three-fourths of the inhabitants were native born. Three-fourths of the foreign born were of Spanish birth.

The native population constituted 57.8 per cent., or considerably more than one-half the population of Cuba. The foreign whites constituted but 9 per cent.; the colored, including both negro and mixed elements, amounted to 32 per cent., or less than one-third, while the proportion of Chinese was trifling, being less than 1 per cent. The proportion of native whites was greatest in the province of Puerto Principe, a sparsely settled, pastoral province, where it reached 75.2 per cent., or more than three-fourths of all the inhabitants. It was next largest in Pinar del Rio, which is mainly a farming section, where it reached 66.5 per cent., or nearly two-thirds. Santa Clara had 60 per cent., Havana 57.3 per cent. and Matanzas 50.7 per cent.

The proportion of the foreign born ranged from 4 per cent. in Santiago to 16.2 in Havana province, and even to 22.4 per cent in Havana City. Figures are also shown indicating that the number of whites has steadily increased up to the last census, which shows a diminution of 35,535 from that of 1887.

The colored population increased up to 1861. In 1877 there was a decided decrease of 117,149. In 1887 there was an increase of 42,901, followed by a decrease of 23,355 in 1899. In 1841 the proportion of the colored reached its maximum—58.5 per cent. The reason for the great increase in number and proportion of the colored up to 1861 is doubtless the continued importation of blacks from Africa, which persisted in the form of smuggling long after its official prohibition. Their diminution relative to the whites, during the last half century, it is stated, is doubtless but another illustration of the inability of an inferior race to hold its own in competition with a superior race.

In the matter of citizenship 83 per cent. of the population claimed Cuban citizenship, only 1 per cent. the protection of Spain, while 11 per cent. were at the time of the census in suspense, not having declared their intentions. Five per cent. of the population claimed citizenship other than Cuban or Spanish. The purest Cuban citizenship was found in the province of Santiago, where 91.7 per cent. of the inhabitants claimed to be citizens of Cuba. On the other hand, in the city of Havana only 64.2 per cent. were Cuban citizens.

The returns show some interesting facts concerning marriage and the marital relation. As a result of the transitional condition of affairs in Cuba when the present census was taken a class of persons has been recognized who would not be legal husband and wife, or legal parent and child under Spanish law, which, like the law of most Catholic countries, holds that a ceremony of marriage is necessary to constitute a lawful relation of husband and wife.

The census shows that the proportion of lawfully married persons is less than half that of the United States. Of this class in Cuba, the figures obtained showed that there were 246,361, or between one-sixth and one-seventh, expressed as 15.7 per cent. of the total population.

Of persons living together by mutual consent and classed as "consensual marriages," there were in Cuba 131,732 of a total population of 1,572,797, or 8.4 per cent. The percentage of such persons in Porto Rico was 8.8, which is still greater. In each country about one person in twelve was living in such relations, and for every two lawful unions there is one union by mutual consent.

The reports of the six supervisors are given, as well as some of the more interesting of those made by enumerators. These all express the zeal of the native officials, and the pleasure they undertook in the work. They are extremely interesting, even to the casual reader.

One of the most curious papers in the volume is the report of the two enumerators who braved the discomforts and danger of the Cienaga de Zapata—the Swamp of the Shoe, so-called because its shape resembles the outline of a shoe. It is a swampy district, 75 miles long by 30 miles wide at the greatest. It lies south of Matanzas province. It was in the depths of this swamp that the Cuban revolutionists had their hospital for sick and wounded. There are patches of solid ground, on which a few people live. The swamp teems with insect and animal life and the enumerator and his two guides had much trouble with alligators, having to kill many which invaded their camps at night.

The record, in short, is one of frightful journeys through dense jungles, the men often in water up to their armpits, and many times being forced to swim across deeper places. The nights were spent roosting in trees, fighting off the crocodiles and the insects, the latter seeming to give more trouble than the former. Their food consisted principally of Indian rats and a little coffee, which they had with them, and it is well to note that one enumerator says that coffee is an absolute necessity in traveling through such a country, owing to its stimulating and strengthening qualities.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

In Brooklyn.

"Do you boil your water before drinking it?"

"Boil it! Well, I guess not. I'd rather drink a menagerie than a cemetery any day."—Life.

Trying to Be Merry.

"I suppose you feel rather disappointed at the way the election turned out."

"No," answered the defeated politician. "You will observe that the same people are kept in office. The fault I have to find with this election is that it didn't turn out."—Washington Star.

A Startling Admission.

"I was surprised when Mrs. Braggadocio called my attention to the brightness of the stars the other night."

"Why?"

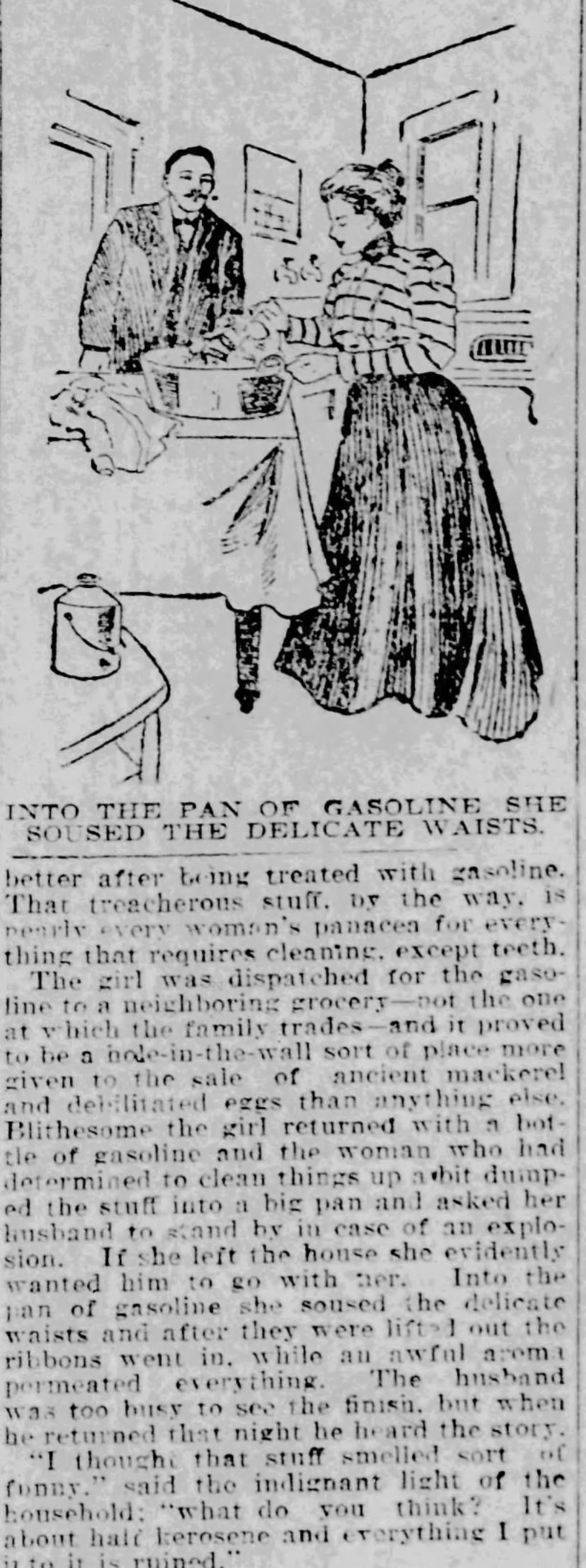
"From past conversations, I didn't think anything was bright except that little boy of hers."—Indianapolis Sun.

HERE'S TROUBLE FOR A WOMAN

Down in Auburn Park, says the Chicago Chronicle, lives a pretty housewife who has added one more to her list of "don'ts." It is this:

"Don't clean a silk waist with gasoline until the stuff has been chemically analyzed."

A week ago while overhauling her wardrobe she found two silk waists—dainty affairs with lace and things all over them—and a number of pretty ribbons, which she decided would look much better after being treated with gasoline. That treacherous stuff, by the way, is nearly every woman's panacea for everything that requires cleaning, except teeth.



INTO THE PAN OF GASOLINE SHE SOUSED THE DELICATE WAISTS.

The girl was dispatched for the gasoline to a neighboring grocery—not the one at which the family trades—and it proved to be a hole-in-the-wall sort of place more given to the sale of ancient mackerel and debilitated eggs than anything else. Blithesome the girl returned with a bottle of gasoline and the woman who had determined to clean things up a bit dumped the stuff into a big pan and asked her husband to stand by in case of an explosion. If she left the house she evidently wanted him to go with her. Into the pan of gasoline she soused the delicate waists and after they were lifted out the ribbons went in, while an awful aroma permeated everything. The husband was too busy to see the finish, but when he returned that night he heard the story.

"I thought that stuff smelled sort of funny," said the indignant light of the household; "what do you think? It's about half kerosene and everything I put it to it is ruined."

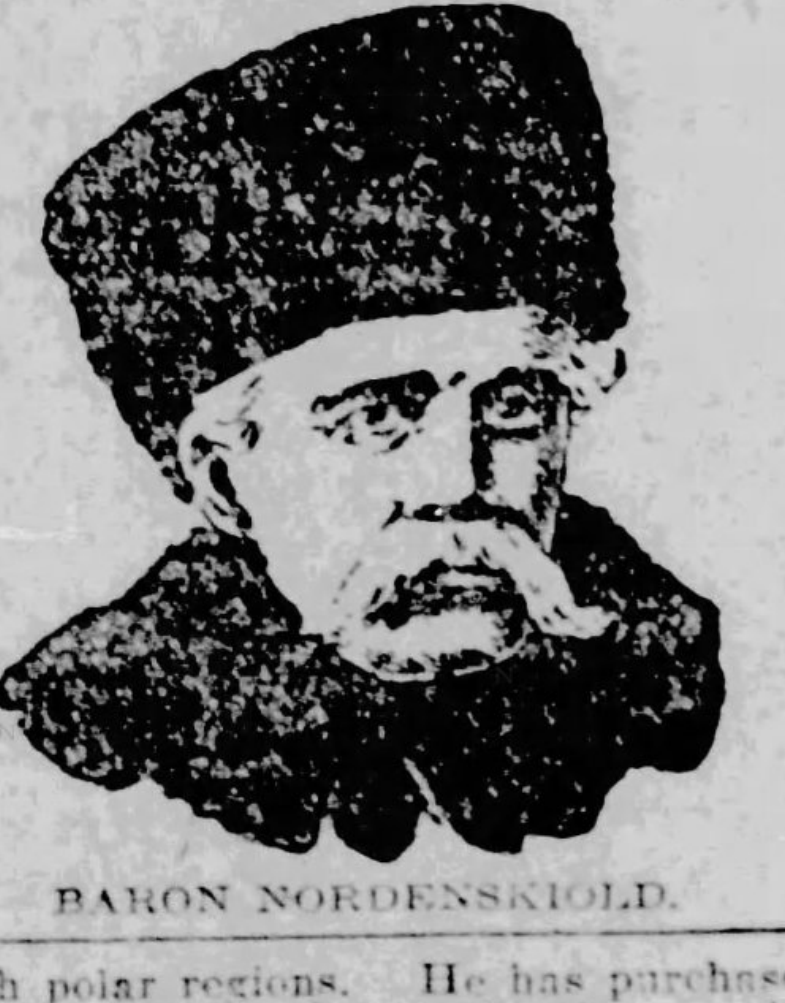
It was not the husband's turn to say anything, but what he thought about that grocer was sufficient.

"I don't suppose there's any use suing the fellow," said the wife suggestively.

"No; if we won the case he would have to turn over his grocery to us," said her husband, "and that would be worse luck than we've had." And then they let the matter drop.

SOON TO SAIL FOR SOUTH POLAR REGIONS

Baron Adolph Erik Nordenskiold, the famous Swedish naturalist and explorer, will soon leave on an expedition to the south polar regions. He has purchased the ship used by Lieut. Amsdrup on his late voyage to the north, and is now preparing for a long journey to the opposite end of the earth.



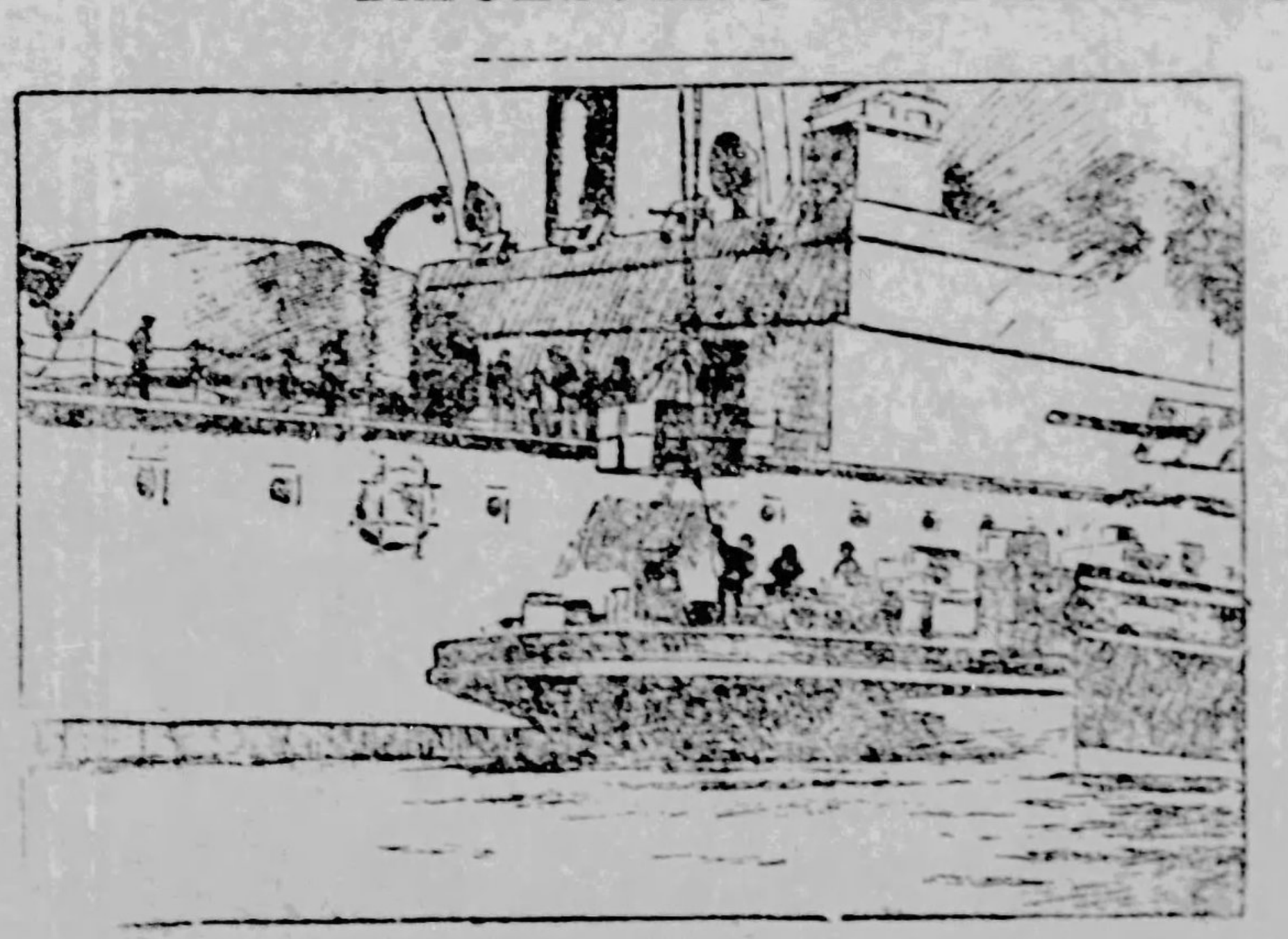
BARON NORDENSKIOLD.

Not His Fault.

Visitor—What a haughty, overbearing child that little freckle-face is!

Teacher—It isn't his fault; his mother is a cook and his father the janitor of an apartment house.—Brooklyn Life.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA RECEIVING HER STORES



The battleship Alabama, which has been ordered to join the North Atlantic squadron, is now receiving her stores at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. The government tug Somerset is busy making trips between League Island and the new warship, towing barges loaded with a bewildering array of articles necessary to the comfort of 500 men.

This outfit comprises almost everything, in a small way, under the sun. The barges towed by the tug contain canned goods, crackers and everything in the line of food which can be preserved. The actual stores for the use of the ship are also very bulky. Some of the coils of six-inch hawsers weigh at least 1,000 pounds. Besides this, there are casks of white lead, barrels of oil, tools and extra hammocks.

The more dangerous part of what the Alabama will carry, her ammunition, will not be put aboard until the ship is well down the stream. She will sail on her southern cruise with her magazines filled, as it is desired that the new crew shall have extensive target practice in tropical waters.—Philadelphia North American.

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of The CIVIL WAR

By

General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER I.—Christmastide in Old Kentucky.

Merrily squeaked the fiddles. Merrily rang the rafters with quip and jest and joyous mirth, with the stamp and swing and go of the dance. "Right han' across—now de lef'—dosydo—swing yo' pahdnuhs—all han's roun'," shouted Harkless, black major domo of Belleview, the doctor's famous homestead, and there at the sideboard ladling out eggnog of his own inimitable composition, from the huge silver bowl that had borne for three generations the arms of the Holts of Surrey—there in dark blue claw hammer, with flat gilt buttons, in waistcoat of buff nankeen and in snowy-frilled choker, there stood the genial, jovial host himself. In two long lines the dancers advanced, retired, balanced and swung—fair winsome girls on the one hand, bold, stalwart young gallants upon the other. Along the walls on divans, sofas, and chairs gossiped a dozen smiling matrons, a sprinkling of elder beaux. At every door and window were kinky, curly or turbaned heads and wide opened eyes of dozens of darky retainers, whose nimble feet beat time incessantly to the stirring music of "Unc' Pomp's" black orchestra.

Red-berried, sharp-spined, dark-leaved holly stood pert and prim in every nook and corner, while from the cross beams overhead in the very center of the big bay-windowed room hung a single spray of paler, ashen green, amid whose curling leaves peeped tiny globes of creamy white, a sprig that vested the place beneath with strange and thrilling interest, a spot to be coyly shunned by every maid and eagerly sought by every man who knew the saving grace of the thrice blessed mistletoe, and brilliant were the device and stratagem by which each sought to lure unthinking damsels within the enchanted limits, there to claim and take forfeit of her forgetfulness, for these were the ante bellum days in the border land of the Sunny South, this was an evening in the blithe Christmas holiday season and in an old Kentucky home.

And yet, long after 11 at night, only once or twice, despite the dangers of the dance, had damsel been fairly caught, and for those two Lorna Walton, a brilliant belle from Louisville, was rightly chargeable, for her gown was a creation Kate Ray, of Lexington, gave more thought to than any man in the room could claim. She was gazing at this, thinking only of this, when suddenly swung beneath the enabling parasite and summarily kissed by Henry Holt, the doctor's eldest son. That she was shamed, stung and startled, for the room resounded with applause and laughter, helped her not one whit. She flew at him with blazing cheeks and eyes and furiously threatening little hands, but he was long and lithe and an expert dodger. "Ah'll pay you some day, Mistah Harry Clay Holt," had to be her whole satisfaction for the time being. Nor was she mollified when, hardly twenty minutes later, and possibly through the same cause, pretty Lou Ward was trapped and pinioned, and, despite frantic struggles, fairly kissed by a very good looking young guest from Ohio, a comparative stranger at Belleview. "It wouldn't have been so bad," said Miss Lou, "had it been one of our own set," because Kentuckians are always, or nearly always cousins, and, if not, have known each other so long and well that they are just as good as related. "But this Mr. Malloy," said Miss Lou, "isn't one of us at all. Besides, anybody could see, any girl at least, that what brought him to Belleview was no Kentucky girl. It was Miss Lane from across the Ohio."

And Miss Lane was a damsel many a man would have followed further, a maid many a man would be pardoned for singling out, even in the midst of a bevy of Kentucky women on their native heath. She was above the middle height, slender, yet with rarely rounded form. Her hands and feet were long and slim and exquisitely molded. Her hair was almost a chestnut brown, soft, shimmering and gloriously abundant, but her face was one no man could look at and forget—oval, delicately chiseled, with the softest curves and merriest dimples. Her eyes were radiant, of deepest blue, shaded by long, dark curving lashes and over-arched by thick heavy brows of deeper brown than her glossy hair. The nose, straight and small, one never seemed to see simply because of the beauty—the witching beauty—of the soft, sweet mouth, between whose red portals gleamed two rows of snowy, faultless teeth. Set such a head on a full, rounded neck, above pretty, sloping shoulders, all dazzling white, and there is witchery enough to compel the regard of an anchorite, if ever such a thing existed, and to try the asceticism of St. Anthony. This night, even in that roomful of borderland beauty, she moved in girlish triumph, the belle of a Kentucky ball, and the fair young face was flushed with the consciousness of her power. Barely seventeen, without a care in the world, brimful of health, content and gladness, the idol of a proud father, the joy of a devoted mother, she lived and moved as though smiles and sunshine alone could light her pathway, as though sin and sorrow had no place on earth, no lodgment in the hearts of those that hung about her.

Barely seventeen, reveling in the delights of a pretty girl's first season, she had come with her parents to be the guest of the master of Belleview at this charmed holiday season, and to help celebrate the return of Norman, his younger son. The friendship between the elders was of long standing. Hot-headed, impulsive, often at fault, Dr. Holt was none the less beloved by a wide and ever-widening circle, despite the fact that his occasional quarrels had overran the borders of his chosen state and overflowed into Ohio. McIntyre & Lane, attorneys and counsellors at law, had long been his closest associates outside the limits of his own commonwealth. The wife of his youth and middle-age, his devoted helpmeet, the fond mother of his stalwart boys, was McIntyre's only sister, and all Kentucky knew the stanch old squire doctor would never take another in place of her who for seven years had been sleeping in the peaceful churchyard, close at hand. A sister, the widow of a gallant soldier who fell at Buena Vista, came and kept house for him the year after his treasure was taken away, though for many moons he had fiercely repelled the idea of having any one. Time, high health and the demands of his profession and his neighbors had gradually restored the old geniality and kindliness, but the balance wheel, the gentle motor and guide that so often and so long had curbed the impetuous will and unreasoning impulse, was sorely missed. In more ways than one the proud, high-mettled old gentleman had fallen into error since her demise, and the latest and worst instance was in the case of Norman—Norman McIntyre, as she had fondly named him for her beloved father—Norman whom she had loved with a tenderness unspeakable—Norman for whom, despite all his pride in his first born—young "Harry of the West"—the hot-headed sire seemed to hold in especial favor—Norman, whose chosen career he had practically closed.

The story was already all over Kentucky, though hardly a fortnight old. The lad, in his twenty-first year, was at West Point, standing well up in his class and wearing the chevrons of a cadet sergeant. Eighteen months more would graduate and establish him for life in an honorable profession, for which he was eminently fitted, when he fell out with a senior, a cadet lieutenant of his company, and after the manner of the corps, challenged and fought his adversary, who, in truth, had been the aggressor, and had used his official position to vent a personal spite. There was a girl at the bottom of it all. There generally is. The sympathy of the battalion, almost to a man, was with the Kentuckian, but, as ill luck would have it, the affair was brought to the attention of the commandant in a way he could not ignore. The regulations were explicit and courtmartial had to come. The finding was guilty, the sentence dismissal, but it was coupled with the unanimous recommendation of the court for clemency, based on "high character and soldierly record," and the secretary of war commuted it to confinement to barracks for a brief period and the loss of his sergeant's chevrons. Everybody felt confident that when June came around Norman Holt's name would again stand high on the list of cadet officers. Norman himself knew that he had gotten off easily. It was the old doctor who went wild in his wrath, who had hurried on to Washington and thence to the Point, arguing, denouncing, raging. Regulations be d——d, said he. In an affair between gentlemen the only regulations governing the case were those of the code, which every Kentuckian, every Southerner, every man except a base born mudsill must recognize. His son had been put upon and insulted by a fellow cadet, no matter what his battalion rank, and had simply acted as a gentleman in demanding reparation. "I'd have disowned him if he hadn't. He served the scoundrel perfectly right, suh." The doctor looked for triumphant acquittal. He would have considered even official commendation only right and proper under the circumstances. He listened in amaze to the order promulgating the findings and sentence and then in an outburst of rage, ordered his son to write instantly his resignation, and Norman, smarting under the lash of the implied reprimand, yet secretly reluctant and doubting, obeyed the father's mandate. In vain did the commandant, himself a gallant and distinguished southerner, try to reason with the irate Kentuckian. Holt would have fought Hardee right then and there, and only a limited few at the officers' mess were aware how narrowly a meeting was averted. They got the fire-eating physician away from the Point and "on to Washington" where, rabid old whig that he was, he more than relished the opportunity of having it out with the Virginia Democrat who signed the order that swept the chevrons from Norman's sleeve.

A man of mark and influence was Dr. Holt in the border states, but Kentucky and Tennessee, by presenting candidates of their own for the presidency in the momentous election just decided, had defeated the party to which they were naturally allied, and, to the wrath of the South had opened the doors of the white house to a rank abolitionist, "an obscure rail splitter," "a son of the soil, who sprang from a hovel." Holt went to denounce and upbraid, but found a cabinet that could outdo him at both. He was stunned by the reproaches of the President's backers and advisers. The President himself he could not see at all. He found that for the first time in national history Kentucky was not a name to conjure with at Washington. The border states had betrayed and knifed the great Democratic party, was the cry, and turned the nation over to the nigger worshipper. The doctor wanted to fight Floyd, the war secretary, but found the capital full of amazed and disgusted statesmen, in whose mouths the very names of Kentucky and opprobrium. Kinsmen fluence surrounded the er and whisked him away man with him. The December found him home forgetting, for a time at rage in the joys of hos Belleview was thrown wide holidays. Norman should by the prettiest girls to be west, and Norman should henceforth as a Kentucky gentle no starving subaltern in the army obnoxious government.

Holt had retired from practice years before, young Dr. Woodrow succeeding to the good will and the debts. Holt had inherited wealth, a beautiful home and estate. He had a dozen hunters, dogs by the score, and he hardly knew just how many Ethiopians—he never spoke of them or treated them as slaves. He had his boys, Hal studying law with McIntrye & Lane at Cincinnati, and Norman—well, Norman should have a few months' rest after the years of iron-clad idiocy they called discipline at that infernal pauper school on the Hudson. He should look about him and take his choice of a profession. He should go to college, read law or study medicine, or stay at home and hunt, ride, shoot and be the young squire. But before they had been home a week the fond, hot-headed old father had seen beyond all peradventure that the boy was already repenting his action and pining to be back at the Point. Never in his life had Norman been happier, despite the monotonous routine, than in the autumn days just gone by, when, on battalion drill or dress parade, he marched as left guide of the left flank company, wherein every Kentuckian in the corps seemed to find his soldier station. They rode together for hours each day, father and son, and by every means in his power did the doctor strive to reconcile the boy, and to divert his thoughts. Norman rode, as do so many Kentuckians, as though born to the saddle, but he couldn't be in saddle forever. The long winter nights were on them now, and there were hours when he could mourn unseen. Holt noted and thought and acted. The jollities he had planned for Christmas week were all well enough, but something had to be done at once. Old friends were the Waltons of Louisville, the Rays of Lexington, and they were begged to come without delay, and come they did, and much they made of Norman, but there was small chance for sentiment—there seldom is where lad and lassie have been chums from early childhood. Lorna and Lou had romped, played tag and ridden double with him time and again, and were too near his own age. Loyally the boy welcomed them and paid homage to them, but every Kentuckian would do that. They were in saddle every morning. They chased the fox by day and danced by night, but when the girls and their mammas were gone to bed and the doctor would fain have taken his boy to his heart and probed his soul in search of symptoms of reviving content, Norman would steal away, but not to sleep, for Holt could hear him moving restlessly about his room, and well he knew what that meant.

And this was the state of things at the opening of Christmas week, and then came the Lanes from Cincinnati, and then a change. Duty as host demanded of the son that he should neglect none of his father's guests—that even old chums like Lorna and Lou should have just as much of his time and attention as those who were later arrivals. The old-fashioned hostelry in the village, too, was filled with friends who could not be housed under even the spreading roof of Belleview. Henry's room was given over to Mr. and Mrs. Lane, and he had doubled up with Norman. The register at the Asholt inn was filled with names the nation knew and all Kentucky loved. Holt and his stalwart sons had every moment occupied, and the father noted with joy the passing of the shadow that fate, not he, had thrown about his younger hope, his pride, his little Benjamin. It was half a week before he fathomed the explanation, and then he hailed it in exultation and rejoicing. One thraldom had succeeded another. The bondsman to soldier servitude of the months gone by had surrendered to a new commander: all dreams of military honor and glory were banished by one overpowering dream of love. The lad, almost from the moment of her arrival, had met his fate in Daisy Lane.

Judge McIntyre had been unable to join them. Cares had multiplied upon the senior partner with advancing years, and his health had suffered. Lane, the junior, young still and vigorous, felt a secret anxiety as to his friend and helper—for such had McIntyre ever been. He owned to Holt he hated to come away and leave the elder man, but the judge had insisted. McIntyre's investments had gone wrong, said Lane, and he was brooding, worrying a great deal.

"I'll go up and see him after the New Year," answered the doctor, heartily, "and take Norman for a look into Cincinnati society," and he wondered that Lane should say so little to support the plan. He wondered more that afternoon at Lane's evident surprise and even disapprobation over the coming of a new claimant on the doctor's hospitality. Old Harkless entered the library where the two were seated in earnest chat, and bowing with grave dignity presented on a silver salver a letter to his master.

"Why, this is from Mac, now!" said Holt, as he scanned the superscription under his spectacles. "Introducing Mr. J. Burnett Malloy. I don't like that new-fangled way of dividing a name. Let's see," he added, as he drew forth the enclosure. "'This will be handed you by Mr. Burnett Malloy, son of my esteemed friend, Hon. T. M. Malloy, state senator, one of our foremost men and influential citizens. The young gentleman is visiting in Kentucky, and as he will be a day or two at Asholt, I bespeak for him the welcome you would accord to me and mine.' Where's his card?" And the doctor picked up the square pasteboard. "Glazed!" he exclaimed. "Where'd he learn that bourgeois business? Mr. J. Burnett Malloy! Staying at the inn, is he? Well, Harkless, tell Mars Henry I want him. We'll call and bid Mr. Malloy to dinner. Know him, Lane?"

But Lane was already on the move for the door. He stopped, half-turned, colored, hesitated and then spoke:

"Yes—that is slightly. I wish Mac didn't know them at all."

CHAPTER II.

And yet it was a very presentable young man, well garbed and groomed, who came instantly to meet his callers at the inn. The doctor had had no opportunity to draw from Lane the reasons for his reluctance. Henry had come at once in obedience to his father's message, and while Norman and the other young knights were galloping through the forest aisles with Belleview's fair guests, the father and elder son had driven into Asholt, close at hand, to honor the judge's note. Henry had met both Malloys, the state senator and his heir, yet knew them only slightly. The former, he said, was frequently closeted with Judge McIntyre. The latter belonged to a young and lively set, with whom Henry had little in common. Henry was studious and ambitious, was not a society man, and so appeared but seldom at the blithe gatherings for which the Queen city in those days was famous. Young Malloy

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shioned drawing-room, and, after the
ndly manner of the day, by men and
omen both, he was greeted with a cor-
ial handshake. Mr. and Mrs. Lane were

civil, were courteous, yet somewhat constrained and distant. Daisy gave him a swift glance from her soft blue eyes, a faltering hand and colored to the brows as she met his gaze, and this, too, despite the fact that her mother had warned her of his coming.

"Did you have any intimation, Daisy?" Mrs. Lane had asked, as they were dressing for the late dinner, and the child had fought in vain against that telltale flush as she answered: "He said last week that business might bring him to Asholt."

It so happened that at the moment of Malloy's entry Norman Holt was in an adjoining room, the library, with Miss Ray and her mother. Wax candles by the score filled the drawing room with soft, yet brilliant light, while the library seemed in shadow. The Rays were full of interest and sympathy in Norman's West Point life—there was a lad at home whose whole ambition was to win a cadetship—and they were listening in absorbed attention to his description of barrack days, when suddenly he saw their eyes wander to the other room, and then almost instantly, in surprise, and surely not in pleasure, seek each other. There was something so significant in the glance that passed between mother and daughter that Norman turned instinctively to note the cause, and turned just in time to see two forms in the conventional evening garb of two distinct epochs—his father in the blue, gilt-buttoned swallow tail, the presentable young stranger in the solemn black, with white, ecclesiastical-looking tie. It was at the instant when Mr. Malloy was bowing low over Daisy Lane's half-extended hand, it was the instant when that tell-tale blush suffused her lovely face, and, looking back from her to him, the jealous eyes of the young soldier noted unerringly the eager, joyous, almost impassioned gaze of the newcomer. He could think of nothing else, when, a moment later, at his father's summons, he, too, extended a welcoming hand to the unheralded, yet evidently expected stranger. The eyes of the two met in straightforward, steady gaze, the soft, dark brown of the Kentuckian, the steely gray of the guest, and the hands seemed at first to miss each other, somehow, and, when they met, the sturdy clasp of the northerner found only faint response.

Then Harkless threw open the folding doors, and with his elaborate bow announced that dinner was served. Then the doctor, blithely saying, "Give your arm to Miss Lane, Mr. Malloy," gave his to Mrs. Lane, and Norman fell in toward the rear of the column, escorting Lorna Walton, deaf even to her joyous prophesy of a splendid run for the morrow.

It was a splendid run! The day had been superb—fine, clear and with a frosty rim that lent exhilaration to every hour in the open air. And now Christmas eve had come and a second dance and even a larger gathering. Time and again during this evening that followed the splendid run of the day laughing girls and gallant men found themselves comparing notes and going over and over again the stirring events of the chase. Whether because he had grown unusually wary, thanks to such frequent hunting, or because of the nipping frost, Reynard had proved a teaser. Hounds, huntsmen and the merry party had run long miles in vain, and as some brooks were broad, some fences far too high for all but the most daring and skillful, it had resulted that "the field" split up into a dozen little parties dispersed all over the country. It followed that toward three in the afternoon, when almost all the riders had returned to Belleview, there were still four guests abroad. Hounds and huntsmen, bedraggled and disappointed, had come trotting back by an hour after noon. The elder women, who had driven out in open carriages, to see what they could of the sport, had long since returned to the solace of tea. Miss Walton and a cousin, Louisville girls, had ridden in with Henry Holt and Mr. Goodloe, just ahead of the hounds. Norman, guiding Lou Ward by a short cut across the fields, had reached home earlier still, and was striding about the premises from gate to stables, still in riding dress, and obviously nervous and fretful. Four of the party only were missing, but had it been only one, and that one Margaret Lane, so far as Norman was concerned, the rest had returned in vain. At 1 o'clock a belated, darky huntsman reported that he had seen Marse Blanton and Miss Ray at the ford of the Middle branch. Miss Ray's horse had cast a shoe and they would stop at Sparrow's to have another set. That would account for them, but who had seen Miss Lane and Mr. Malloy?

Unaccustomed to cross-country riding, though a graceful horsewoman, Daisy had refused a broad jump early in the day, and taken to the highway. Norman at that time was well in the lead, guiding Kate Ray, who rode like a bird. Malloy, it was observed, though a fair rider, and sitting one of the best hunters in the Belleview stables, seemed to care little for any honors of the chase that might separate him from the girl whose beauty so entranced him. He, too, flinched at a ditch his hunter could have cleared in a bound, and cantered away to place himself again at Daisy's side. From that hour they were lost to the rest of the hunt, and practically to the world. Not a soul had seen them. There was a thick woods along the Middle Fork, and a labyrinth of cattle trails and bridle paths, but the one fox that drew the long stern chase seemed to scorn the cover of those nearby copses, and had led on like a rocket, straight for the spire at Hardin hill, nearly nine good miles to the north. Branching from the pike, a country road bore away for the hills, and as the chase was in plain view, it was but reasonable to suppose the pair had followed, yet men and women who took that route declared to the contrary. Was it possible, then, that, preferring to be alone, they had deliberately chosen the byway, that led to the long belt of forest? Mrs. Lane was looking anxious and annoyed when after luncheon she came out and joined Norman at the gate. Mr. Lane was eager, she said, to mount and go forth in search of them. It was this that determined Norman Holt. "Tell him I'll go, and go at once," said he. "They have possibly got bewildered in Buford woods." His fresh horse was ready, and he was away in less than three minutes. They heard him winding his hunting horn, faint and fainter as he sped northeastward, and that was all until nearly 6, when the watchers saw the trio coming slowly in together, Norman afoot. Not until they reached the door were matters understood. Daisy, white one minute and flushed the next, was riding Norman's horse. Malloy, plausible and smiling, was explaining what had happened, and Norman, without a word to anybody, was leading to the stables Daisy's pretty mare, which had gone suddenly, unaccountably, pitiably lame.

There had been a scene, it was believed, between Mrs. Lane and her charming daughter the instant they reached the seclusion of their room. Daisy had slipped out of saddle even before Mr. Malloy could leap from his and assist her to dismount. With flaming cheeks she had hurried up the stairs to the broad-colonaded portico, forcing a smile for the benefit of the women thronging to meet her, yet hastening past them to her mother who, at the library door, where she had been in anxious conference with the doctor, stood waiting and at once led her to the stairway. Not until late in the evening did the child reappear. Dinner had been sent to her that she might rest and be in readiness for the event of the holiday season—the Belleview ball. But they had been dancing over an hour before she came down, and every woman present knew she had been weeping. Norman, too, despite the demands upon him as host, was far from being his usual self—was fitful, nervous, absent-minded. Malloy, however, seemed thoroughly at his ease, buoyant and debonair, dancing assiduously with one girl after another and striving to be agreeable to all, to all at least until Daisy's late appearance. The thing that observant women could not fail to note was that Norman Holt never once addressed him during the entire evening and spoke only awkwardly and with cold restraint when compelled to answer his remarks. It was long after ten when Mrs. Lane and her daughter finally joined the party in the ballroom. The mistletoe bough still hung conspicuous, and threw its potent spell on all beneath, but maids and matrons were shy and guarded now, and mindful of the previous eve. There had been fun illimitable over Kate Ray's capture. She was one of the most popular girls in all Kentucky, and men and women both were her frank, devoted friends.

There had been laughter and what might be called polite applause when pretty Lou Ward was fairly trapped by the stranger within their gates, and, taken utterly by surprise, was most respectfully but palpably kissed by that well-groomed, well-mannered young man. Lou herself hardly knew whether to laugh or cry. It was at herself, or her "own stupidity," she was most incensed, not so much at him. Yet even in the holiday season, and under the mistletoe, wasn't it—impudent? Even if he had caught her fairly, which she denied, he should not really have kissed her, said Lou. He should only have—made believe. That's what a Kentucky gentleman would have done. "Isn't Henry Holt a Kentucky gentleman?" asked Mrs. Walton, laughing, for she had her doubts as to the limitation thus ascribed to the guild. "I don't remember that he spared Kate." Miss Ward pouted in high dudgeon. She was not good at argument. She found little or no sympathy till she happened to catch sight of Kate Ray, and all that young lady would admit was that Mr. Malloy was a man who never neglected opportunities. It developed that Kate had met Mr. Malloy when visiting Cincinnati, and, further, without so saying, she had impressed Miss Ward with the belief that Mr Malloy was no favorite, or even friend. So that this second evening an odd feeling seemed to be growing up against that business-like, energetic young man from the Buckeye state, even when people were speaking admiringly of his visibly good points to that most courteous of hosts, the doctor. As Belleview's guest, they seemed to find it incumbent on them to assure their entertainer how much they saw to remark in the only man not Virginia or Kentucky bred thus bidden to meet them—a rather significant symptom that there might be points that possibly called for explanation.

And one of these was the long disappearance of the stranger guest that morning, when in company with and responsible for one of the youngest and loveliest of the assembled party.

With every appearance of frankness, with every expression of proper regret, he had told the story to man after man, and to the women who witnessed their return—told it practically as he had told it to Norman, when that keen young scout and rider came upon them in the depths of the Buford wood. He declared he had heard the distant bay of the hounds coming from over the tree tops, indicating that Reynard had turned sharply eastward when near Hardin hill, and, in his inexperience, as he frankly said, he reasoned that the fox was now making for the woods. Why not ride directly thither, and be foremost in the hunt? Miss Lane evidently longed to be up at the front again, but could not take the higher fences. He persuaded her to gallop, as he said, in the direction of the sound, and away from the trailing field. But once within the wood the bridle path became crooked, narrow, intricate. The sounds were deadened, and in less than half an hour he found himself bewildered. Then, in crossing a shallow ditch, Miss Lane's pretty mount strained her off hind leg in some mysterious way, and, evidently in great pain, could not set foot to earth. Malloy found a seat for his partner on a fallen log, and followed a path to the open fields to the north, hoping to see something of the hunt, but succeeded only in hailing a negro, who promised to go at once to Belleview, seven miles away, and bring the phaeton for Miss Lane. Then he rode back to her and waited—waited long hours—and strove to comfort her by the assurance that aid must soon come. Not until after three did they hear the mellow notes of a hunter's horn winding through the forest, and Malloy's shout in answer brought Mr. Holt to their retreat, and Mr. Holt could tell the rest. It seems that Mr. Holt had stripped off the saddles, reset Miss Lane's on his own fresh horse, and started them home, while he followed afoot, leading poor hobbling Nellie Gray. It was most unfortunate, but nobody, said Malloy, was to blame except himself, the narrator, unless it was the darky field hand whom he had liberally tipped to induce him to go with all speed to Belleview. It is easy to shift blame to black shoulders, yet it was pointed out to Mr. Malloy that the policy of wisdom was never to pay an Ethiopian in advance; he was apt to spend the money and have his fling before giving heed to his errand. But the answer was prompt: The negro wished to hire a mule, and could not without money, which was how the guileful bondsman secured his fee in advance. To his father's guest Norman would make no sign of the suggestion that occurred to him on the spot. The negro must have been an alien and a stranger who could not get a mule to ride to hospitable Belleview. There wasn't a darkey within a radius of a dozen miles that wouldn't jump at the chance of going, even afoot, for never came messenger, black or white, to Belleview's gate that went away unblessed, unfilled. Aunt Chloe's kitchen was famous for its good cheer—famous as the doctor's sideboard. The story about the messenger might be true, but there was one man too bitter and too jealous to believe it, yet too true a son of his father and of his state to express doubt of his father's guest.

Through a maze of narrow tracks and crooked trails young Holt had led them to the light, Malloy talking volubly, Miss Lane silent and disturbed. Once in the open, southward fields, Norman pointed out cross country roads for them to follow through various plantations and estates, and bade them gallop on, but again did the Cincinnatian take the wrong turn and a 20-minute detour. Again did the trio come together, Daisy by this time almost tearful, but Malloy as buoyant as ever. Again did Norman start them on the short cut to the pike, and wave them on, grimly setting his teeth and towing poor limping Nellie through the stubble, but now, who knows what wayward impulse seized upon the girl! Was it to punish one lover or to encourage another? Miss Lane declared herself too tired to gallop, and half distrustful of her escort's topographical sense. "I'm not going to lose the road again," said she in so many words. "I mean to stay right here by Mr. Holt. If you are in a hurry, Mr. Malloy, ride home and tell them we're coming."

Long, long afterward, did she recall that ill-considered speech, and the effect it had on each. Malloy's keen face turned almost white, and a strange glitter leaped into his steely eyes. Norman Holt flushed to the very brows, but for a moment neither spoke. Malloy gazed out over the rolling landscape to where Belleview's tower was glinting in the slanting sunshine, until he had steadied himself a moment, then calmly enough replied: "I'm not skilled in backwoods tricks. Perhaps it will be just as well to take no more chances."

"Why, I believe Mr. Holt could guide us home if it were pitch dark," impetuously spoke the lady. "Couldn't you, Mr. Holt?"

"I have guided a lost party to Belleview on a black night," was the reply. "You see, I've known these trails almost from babyhood. I dare say if I had to I could do it again."

She was thinking of that homeward ride, and of Norman's words, and not of Malloy or of his exploit of the previous evening, the ravished kiss that Miss Ward was so lamenting. She sat there by her mother's side, strange contrast to the girl who had been so radiant the night before, refusing now every invitation to dance. She was still tired, she declared, and unaccountably stiff and sore. She had been so little in saddle since the spring. "If you dance to-night with one," her mother had said, "you can not refuse others,

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad you can't breathe through it.

Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when their delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernerstown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

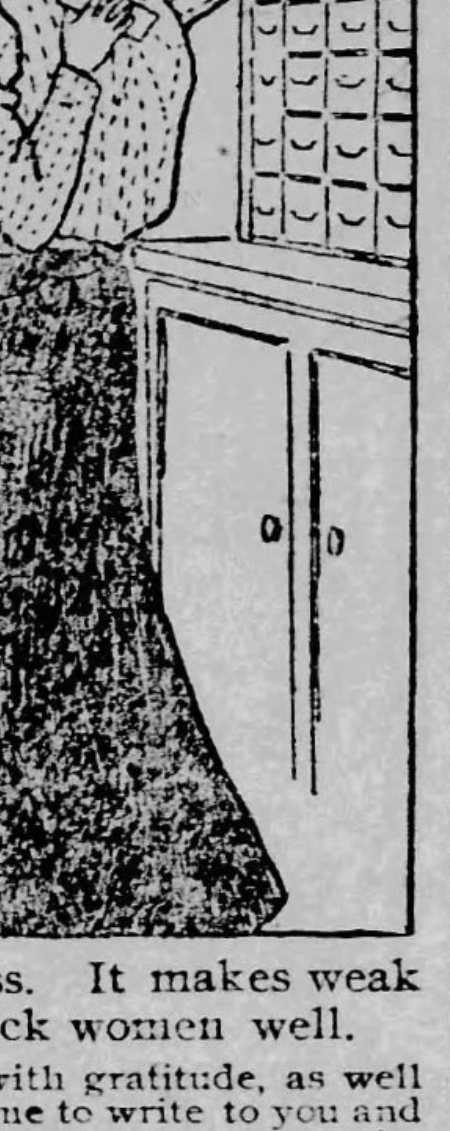
After trying several catarrh specifics from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

Clerking



Looks more attractive than housework for a woman, but it is also even more exhausting. The work is often done under high pressure, and the brightness of the eyes and the flushed cheeks of the attentive clerk indicate nervousness rather than health. If this is true under most favorable conditions, what shall be said of those who suffer from womanly diseases, and who endure headache, backache, and other pains day after day?

No sick woman should neglect the means of cure for womanly diseases offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"A heart overflowing with gratitude, as well as a sense of duty, urges me to write to you and tell you of my wonderful recovery," says Miss Corinne C. Hook, Orangeburg, Orangeburg Co., South Carolina. "By the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I am entirely a new being compared with the poor miserable sufferer who wrote you four months ago. I remark to my parents almost every day that it seems almost an impossibility for medicine to do a person so much good. During the whole summer I could scarcely keep up to walk about the house, and yesterday I walked four miles and felt better from the exercise. I now weigh 125 pounds. Mine was a complicated case of female disease in its worst form."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

and Mr. Malloy will be sure to ask for all you can possibly give him." Daisy was playing wall flower, a role to which she was utterly unaccustomed, but men swarmed about and persisted in their importunities, especially Malloy. Norman Holt alone did not repeat his request for a dance. Even as midnight approached, the hour at which all were to join in one cup of wassail to the honor of Father Christmas, there were men who hovered about her chair and begged that she reconsider. Seeing this, with an odd, semi-possessive manner, Malloy placed himself at her side, and, despite averted looks and a decidedly cold shoulder, hung there undauntedly, a sort of single-headed Cerberus, warning off all comers, until the midnight hour chimed from the old Dutch clock in the broad hallway, when, glasses in hand, the whole assemblage gathered about the glad, genial host. There were men that night who spoke of it before they sought their rooms, and thought of it again and again in the years that followed. Never had the master of Belleview seemed in blither, gayer mood, his ruddy face wreathed in smiles, his kindly eyes twinkling in joy and hospitality and benediction on all around him. Even the servants had been summoned in. Harkless, at their head, and in broad, black circle, turbaned poll and kindly crown, encompassed round about the bevy of fair women and brave men. To each was given a brimming glass of the doctor's famous mixture. Its fragrance arose to the very rafters, and then all other sounds were hushed as the doctor, beaming on them, lifted up his glass and voice. Only three days before had come the startling news that South Carolina, spoiled and petted child of the family of states, had declared all bonds annulled, all ties severed, and proclaimed her secession from the Union. No man could tell to what it might lead. No thinking man could fail to see that, grave and momentous, a crisis had come in the onward sweep of our national life. Even here, in the midst of all the Christmas joys at Belleview, there had been grave faces among the few elders, but to-night the old doctor's was unclouded.

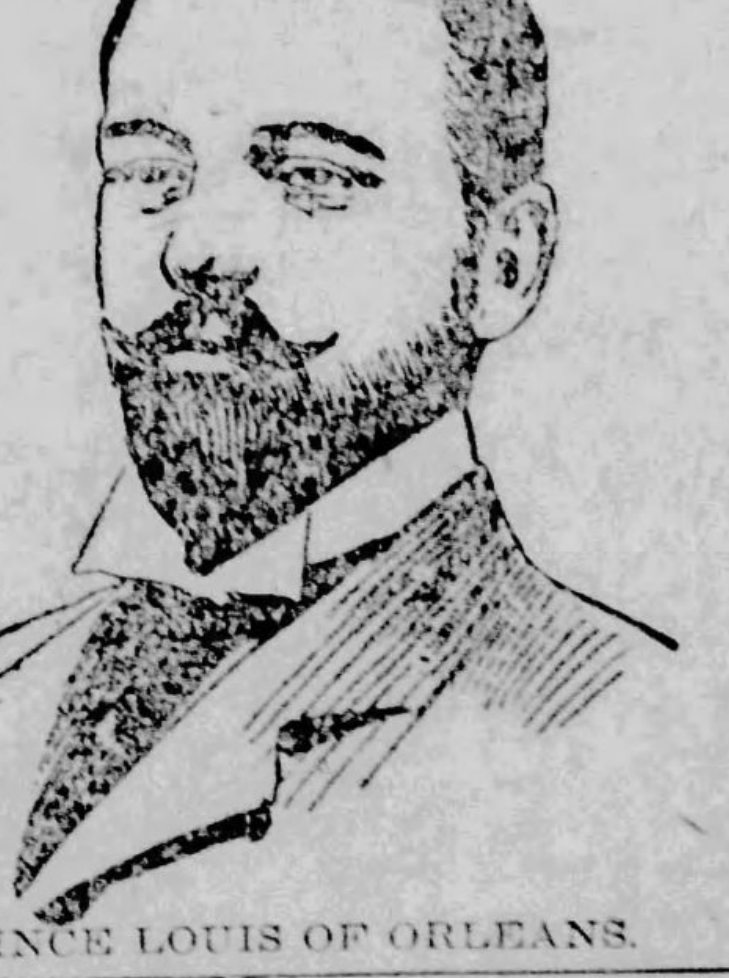
"Friends and kindred," he began, "old friends and new, good friends all; so long as I have lived here in the heart of our beloved commonwealth has it been the boast of Belleview that no living soul, white or black, failed of welcome and of our good cheer on this thrice-blessed anniversary. Peace on earth, good will to men, has been the motto over our hearthstone from the day these doors were opened. Peace on earth, good will to men, remains its witchword to-day, and such, please God, shall be its watchword through generation after generation long after I am laid beneath the sod. We rejoice, my sons and I, in your presence here to-night. We pledge you with full hearts and brimming glasses. We drink to Christmas past, to Christmas present, and to Christmas to come. May another year bring us all—all who are here to-night—again within these walls, then as now, to drink to each other's health and peace and happiness, and to say, in the words of Tiny Tim, God bless us, every one."

The moment that followed, first of murmurous applause, then of silence as glasses were raised to answering lips, was rudely closed. Sudden and imperative, somebody was knocking at the outer door.

(To be continued).

IS STIRRING UP ROYALISTS IN PARIS

Prince Louis of Orleans, whom the Figaro charges with inciting a royalist movement in Paris, has been recently living at York House, Twickenham, which



PRINCE LOUIS OF ORLEANS.

he fitted up for his residence two years ago. He is forty years old, the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and the direct heir to the theoretical royal throne of France.

The News From Billville.

Seven candidates lodged with us last night (Thank heaven, the house is left).

Major Callers has retired from the political race, having broken his head, two ribs and a bank.

The newly elected coroner sat on a man for two hours Wednesday. At last reports the man was quite dead.

Two life insurance companies have opened up business here, but nobody has died in this community since the doctors moved away.

The campaign in this neighborhood is almost as hot as the hereafter will be to some of the swearing candidates.—Atlanta Constitution.

Boxers.

The Chinese Boxer deprecated our praise.

"It is quite true we are brave," said he, "but it is the mere bravery of desperation. You see, it is literally victory or death with us, for we are not Boxers in the sense that we may go into the saloon business if we are licked. No."

In the light of this explanation, of course, the fellow's intrepidity seemed quite a different matter.—Detroit Journal.

Not a Dime Novel.

"I hope, little boy, that that is not a dime novel you are reading?"

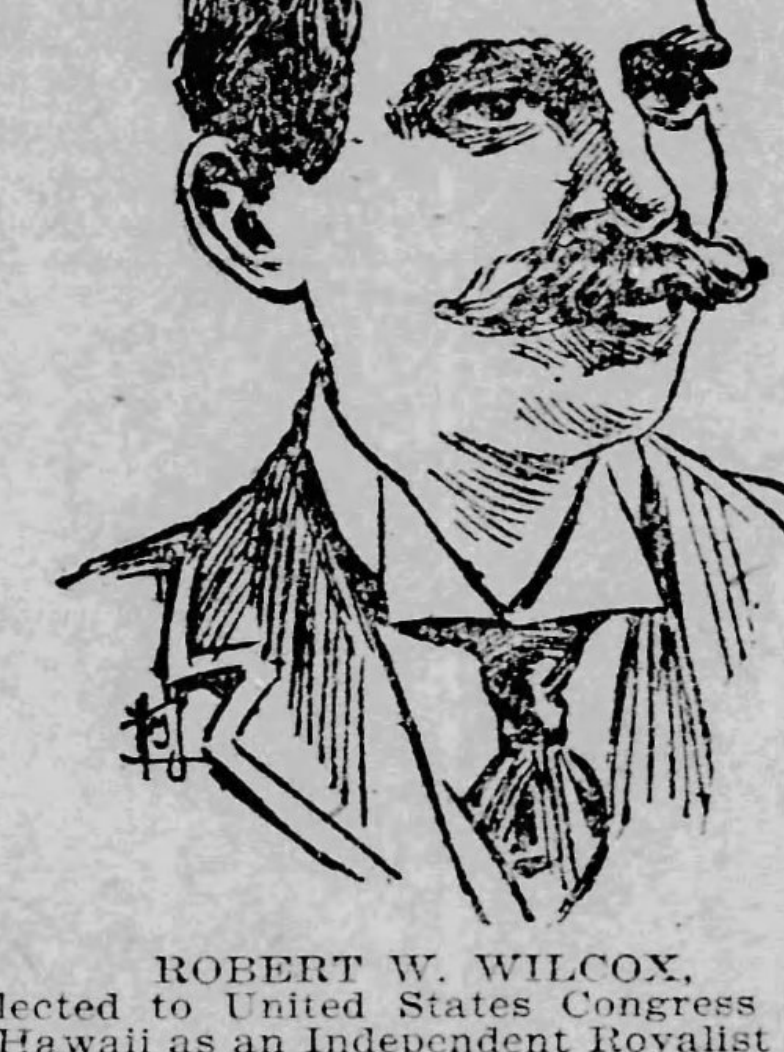
"Naw! Dem kind don't cost but a nickel."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

HAWAII'S DELEGATE.

R. W. Wilcox, Who Will Represent the Islands in the Next Congress.

Hawaii's delegate to congress, Robert W. Wilcox, is an ardent friend of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who did all in her power to aid his election as a representative of the native element in the islands as opposed to the whites.

Wilcox was born February 15, 1855, at Honolulu, Maui. His father was William S. Wilcox, a sea captain of Newport, R. I., and his mother a native woman named Kalua. The father is still living on Maui and is 85 years of age. Robert Wilcox was educated at the Haleakala boarding school on Maui,



ROBERT W. WILCOX,
Elected to United States Congress from Hawaii as an Independent Royalist Candidate.

and when 25 years old was elected to the legislature from Waillulu district. The congressman-elect was one of a party sent by King Kalagaua to Italy to study in the schools there. With Caesar Selso Moreno, Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, who is now in Washington, Wilcox went to Turin, Italy, where he entered a military school. He remained there till 1887.

Wilcox was married in Italy to the Princess Victoria Colonna Di Stigliana, daughter of Baron Lorenzo Sobrero. In the revolution of July, 1889, when the new constitution under Kalakaua was promulgated, Wilcox took a leading part, and he is also credited with having been a leading spirit in the unsuccessful revolution which was for the purpose of placing Liliuokalani on the throne before the death of Kalakaua.

After the overthrow of the queen he was in command of the natives, who for a time seemed likely to give battle to the revolutionists. In the revolution of 1895, when an attempt was made to restore Queen Liliuokalani, he was again a leader. This time he was arrested and imprisoned for about a year, after which he was pardoned by President (now governor) Dole.

Wilcox's second marriage was contracted soon after the last revolution. A decree of divorce had been applied for in Italy, and it is claimed by Wilcox that he was notified by the Italian consul here that a decree had been issued before the second marriage took place. On the other hand, it has been claimed by his enemies that he was guilty of bigamy in contracting the second marriage, and this has been made the basis for a statement that he would be thrown out of congress, as was the Mormon Roberts.

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

To strive to rise is cause for congratulation,
And yet 'tis rough for you
In weather bad to live above your station—
A muddy mile or two.

Jaggles—What makes you think she hasn't been a new woman very long?

Waggles—She is president of only two clubs.

Bob—Do you think he is really a foreign nobleman?

Ethel—Oh, undoubtedly! Why, he can not understand a word of my French.

Jaggles—Does he believe in Thanksgiving?

Waggles—How can he? He's a vegetarian.

Friend—This free-and-easy, Bohemian style of living must be very pleasant.

Artist—It is—when you are not compelled to live that way.

"You remember that impecunious lawyer? Well, he's been made rich by the death of an uncle."

"You don't say so! Whose uncle was it?"—Detroit Journal.

SENSIBLE TEMPERANCE

A Word to Temperance Ladies.

It is universally admitted that temperance women work for their cause with a desire to make life happier; that is, intemperance in drink causes an immense amount of misery in human life, and the temperance movement is an effort to replace this misery with happiness, peace and comfort.

Many temperance women make the mistake of going at the subject hammer and tongs and proposing to force people to believe their way. It is far better to exercise a broad charity and take the position that one's own peace of mind and happiness, not only of the individual, but of the family and friends, depends upon sensible habits of life.

A very much greater foe to human happiness, than whisky, exists, and it will startle many an honest temperance worker when the name of that foe is given. It is spelled c-o-f-f-e-e. "I don't believe it," same ordent temperance worker says, who is really a slave herself to the coffee cup.

Cast your thought among your sick friends, nervous, irritable, broken down women, whose homes are anything but peaceful homes because of the irritation and friction brought about by their physical and mental condition. In ninety-five cases out of a hundred, the nervousness, irritability, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, female troubles, and various diseases which such people are subject to, come directly from a broken down nervous system, brought about by the daily use of coffee. Careful chemical analysis proves this statement to be absolutely true, and personal experiment will prove the same to any one who cares to make it.

You may have a few friends who are made miserable by whisky, but you have scores of friends whose lives are made miserable, as well as the lives of their families, by the use of coffee. Hard to believe, isn't it? Many of the most profound truths are not accepted by humanity when first brought to humanity's attention, but they are truths, nevertheless.

Try for yourself, reader. Leave off coffee altogether and start in with Postum Food Coffee, which can be obtained at any first-class grocery store. You will find within ten days an improvement in the sum total of happiness for yourself and for your friends about you. Life will take on a new aspect; strength, vigor, and vitality will begin to come back for your use. You can do things that you have heretofore been unequal to. You can accomplish something in this world, and you can quietly and without ostentation become a most efficient worker in securing to humanity that peace, content and happiness that we are all seeking.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

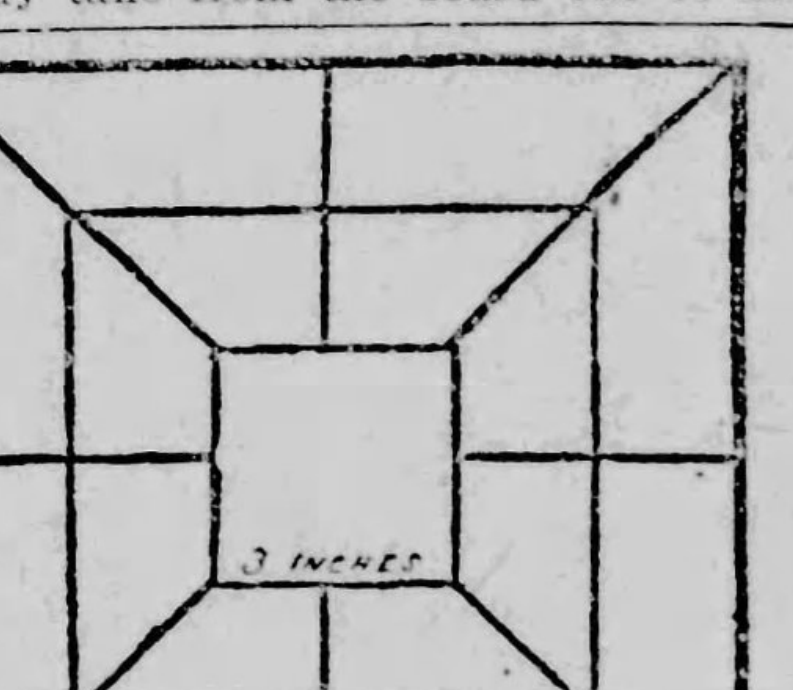
The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

NINE MEN MORRIS.

A Simple but Interesting Little Indoor Game.

This interesting little game is played by two persons on a board marked with the diagram here shown, and buttons, beans or grains or corn, two colors, may be used as men. Each player has nine pieces, none of which are on the board at the opening of the game.

The players take turns of placing their men, one at a time, at the points where the lines meet each other, and after all have been put on in moving them from one spot to the next in any direction along the lines. Each player's object, both in placing the men and moving them, is to form a row of three of his own pieces, and whenever this is done he may take from the board one of his



BOARD FOR NINE MEN MORRIS.

opponent's pieces, but he must not disturb a row of three if there is any other that he can take. He who takes off all the hostile pieces wins. Sometimes when a player has lost all his men but three he is allowed to "hop," that is, to play a man to any vacant spot on the board. The player must avoid crowding his men together and try to place them on or near the corners of the board, at the same time trying to block his opponent as well as to get his own men into line. When possible it should be arranged to make more than one line in successive moves when by moving one man backward and forward two lines can alternately be made and broken.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

First and Foremost

In the field of medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It possesses actual and unequalled merit by which it cures all diseases caused or promoted by impure or impoverished blood. If you have rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula or catarrh you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. If you are run down and feel weak and tired, you may be sure it will do you good.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

MYSTERY OF A LOST DIAMOND RING

I was told a true lost-ring story the other day which I believe has never been in print, although such may be the case, says the Boston Herald. A well known society woman suddenly missed a valuable ring from her finger. It was a ring she seldom removed, but all that could be remembered about it was that she had just washed her hands. Fearing it had slipped off in the operation the plumber was quickly called in and all the traps opened, with the faint hope of finding the jewel, but without avail, and sorrow reigned in the household, for the diamond was not only intrinsically valuable, but a dearly prized souvenir. Some time later the set bowl in the bathroom had to be replaced, and when it was removed, lo and behold, crowded in behind the water pipes was the skeleton of a mouse, and round the skeleton's thread of a neck hung a diamond ring. Identification was immediate and the mystery quickly cleared up by the poor little beast. He had feasted on a box of bran which milady kept to whiten her fair hands and into which she undoubtedly dropped the ring. Mousie, through vanity or accident, slipped it over his head, but in trying to escape with the loot he died a felon's death.

BRIGHT BITS.

Askit—Did she make you feel at home?

Tellit—No; she made me wish myself there.—Baltimore American.

"Wot kind o' time did you have at the cakewalk, Tommy?"

"Rag."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Miss Gotrox—But, Clarence, papa objects to you because you have to work for a living.

Clarence—Well, I won't after we are married.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Peckham—I never told you how my husband proposed to me, did I?

Mrs. Dashum—No; did he propose to you?—Cassell's.

Mtrchant (to applicant for situation as porter)—Are you married?

Applicant—No, sir; those scratches on my face came from falling over a barbed wire fence in the dark.—Pearson's.

A RARE COLLECTION OF TEAPOTS

Any one in want of teapots should go to Japan. An Englishwoman, an artist, during a sojourn in that country, made a collection of more than 1,000 specimens, no two of them alike, and the collection is valued at $5,000.

Some of the teapots are real curiosities. One large caldronlike affair holds three gallons, while at least a dozen specimens are so small that a thimbleful would cause them to overflow.

There are pots in the shape of birds, beasts and fowls. Fishes and frogs have lent their forms to some, and there is a beetle to be seen in the collection, as well as a fat, squirming eel. Buddha himself has been pressed into service as a model. Swans, correct to the last curl of neck and feathers, form teapots so small that they can be hidden in the palm of the hand. There are lotus bud pots and others in the form of a tea house.

All materials are included in the collection. Inlaid silver, hammered copper, iron exquisitely wrought, and all the different kinds of Japanese pottery have been used in the manufacture of teapots. Several specimens cost $100 each, but so cheap is artistic handiwork in the east that many of the others were bought for a few cents.—Minneapolis Journal.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Hog Cholera and Black Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—I said once before, farming on a small scale is the most beautiful occupation on earth; but when it comes to farming 160 acres, with half the farm covered with horses, cattle and hogs, it is not a bed of roses by any means. What I am going to tell happened over twenty years ago, when black leg first made its appearance. It had been a dry season, and the cattle hugged the slough. All at once they sickened and got stiff. My husband was away on a visit, so I was obliged to attend to the cattle myself. One of my best cows was swelled all over; her legs were cracked open, and her back and legs were black as ink. I took a stick and thumped on her back and it sounded just like striking on a dry hide. I put on my thinking cap and concluded I would try water; but I must confess I had little faith. I took a bucket of cold water and threw on one cow's legs; she bawled with pain. I then threw a bucketful on top of her back, and she writhed like a snake in the fire.

I thought it was "kill or cure," so went ahead and drenched the whole herd. Next morning they were all up eating hay, except one old bull, worse than any of the rest. I gave him an extra drenching, which acted just like magic. In two weeks they were perfectly well.

I was amused when reading about a man pouring water from a height on his hogs' heads. It was probably the scare that cured them. They had been eating broom-corn seed. We lost nearly twenty nice hogs from the same cause. Broom-corn seed has a little instrument like a bee sting which pierces the hog's stomach and causes death. They will run around in a circle, bleed at the nose and fall down dead. Sour stomach is the cause of cholera, and the remedy is magnesia. Put a spoonful of magnesia in a gill of milk and is never fails to cure a bad case of cholera. I am aware what I have told you sounds "fishy," but try the experiment and be convinced. Of course, it would not be safe in cold weather.—Farmer's Wife.

Roup in Poultry.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of Nov. 8 I notice an inquiry about roup in poultry. Being interested in poultry myself, I will venture to give a little of my experience. Although what I have to say may not benefit the inquirer above mentioned, I trust that others who are interested in poultry may be benefited.

If I had a fowl that had a genuine case of roup, I would chop its head off and either bury or burn the carcass. Why? Because if it was only a common fowl it would not pay for the trouble of doctoring it, even if a cure was certain; and if a fine bird, it would be very unwise to breed from a fowl that had been through such a disease. Sometimes fowls catch cold just like people do, and it affects them in much the same way. A fowl with a cold will breathe heavily, and sometimes with a wheeze; there is also a discharge at the nose, and sometimes corruption forms in the eye. This is often mistaken for roup, but it really is only the starting point of roup, and if taken in time, is easily handled.

I have a very simple and cheap remedy, but it has always effected a cure for me. Give about eight drops of coal oil internally, and a drop in each nostril; also a small drop in the eye, if corruption has formed there, which will clean it out and not injure the eye. I always liked that old maxim, "Prevention is better than cure;" but sudden changes in fall and winter are very apt to cause some colds in the flock, even where the best of care is given. But what is worth doing is worth doing right, and nothing on the farm will give better returns for the amount of care given than a flock of thrifty fowls.—M. G., Columbus, Ind.

Grape Cuttings.

Editor Farmstead: Please say to F. F. V. to cut the grape cuttings with two buds on each; then bury or put on cellar bottom and then, before buds start in the spring, stick in good soil, leaving the top bud one inch out of the ground, at an angle of 45 degrees. And in the meantime the ends will commence to heal. Cut the vines immediately. Let the vines sprawl on the ground the first year and then set out and prune; when four feet high cut back to two buds.—J. H. A., Boxelder, Va.

INQUIRIES.

Lame Horse.

Editor Farmstead: I have a horse that is bothered some with its front feet and it gets lame sometimes. Its feet seem to be hard and dry and sometimes they crack around the heel and frog. What would you think would be good to soften the hoof? The horse naturally has a thin shell.—D. W. R., Uniontown, Pa.

Farmstead readers are requested to send in information on this matter.

Diseased Pigs.

Editor Farmstead: I have shoats that have a bad cough; some that have got farther along, have got what I call thumps, and die in a few days. I find on examination that the lungs and windpipe are full of mucus or foam. Can you tell me through your paper what it is and what to do?—D. E. S., Oswego, Kan.

Will some hog-raiser, with experience in this trouble, send a remedy for publication?

Diseased Hoofs.

Editor Farmstead: Having taken your paper in family a great many years, I will take the liberty of asking of you a cure for a cow with sore hoofs. It began two months ago in a front foot, and spread to all four. Some here call it foot evil or foot rot. It becomes sore at the hair and works down through the split of the hoof to the front; does not run much but seems rotten.—F. W. N., West Plains, Mo.

Who can send a formula for a remedy for this trouble?

Cabbage Lice.

Editor Farmstead: Can any of the readers of The Blade tell me how to destroy cabbage lice, and get rid of them?—W. H. W., Meadows, Idaho.

Spavin.

Editor Farmstead: Can some reader give me a recipe for curing spavins on horses?—C. H. R., Fryburg, Pa.

Wind Puffs.

Editor Farmstead: I am a reader of The Blade and have taken the same for a number of years. Will some one be so kind as to tell me in the columns of The Blade what will take a blow or wind puff off a colt's hind leg on the spavin joint? The colt is past one year old.—J. R. P., Raymilton, Pa.

CORN CULTURE.

Interesting Paper Read Before the Kansas State Board.

At the 29th annual meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, Mr. J. C. Norton, of Allen county, that state, presented a comprehensive and instructive paper on the "Treatment and Use of the Corn Plant." As an abundance of corn is annually one of the paramount requisites to a prosperous agricultural and live stock region, its treatment and use are naturally matters of importance. As Mr. Norton handles the subject, it can scarcely fail of convincing readers of the efficacy of his methods. Condensed by Secretary F. D. Coburn, the article is as follows:

I usually list two years and plow the third year. Two years' listing, and the gradual filling up of the trenches with fine, dry earth, make the soil thoroughly well pulverized and easily put in good condition by the plow. Listing gives uniformity to the crop, but the way ground is usually plowed does not, and I have adopted another method.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS
LARGEST Nursery.
FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH
WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly
STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

BIG DRESS GOODS OFFER.

For $2.50 we furnish a Full Dress Pattern of seven yards of genuine Norton Fancy Black Mercerized Crepon Dress Goods, regular value, $5.00.

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out (No. 147K) and send to us and we will send you a big full dress pattern of seven yards of this fine, new style dress goods by express C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine the goods at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, such a dress pattern as you could not buy from your storekeeper at home at less than $5.00, a class of goods that is seldom found in country stores at any price, pronounced by everyone the greatest value ever shown in your section, then pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $2.50 and express charges. The express charges will average from 25 to 50 cents.

If more than seven yards are wanted, 36 cents per yard extra.

THIS IS A GENUINE NORTON BLACK MERCERIZED CREPON dress goods, an elegant, strictly up-to-date fabric for suits or skirts, good weight for winter wear, a firm cloth we can guarantee for service, fancy raised crepon effect, goods that we have bought direct from one of the largest mills under a positive guarantee for quality.

OUR SPECIAL $2.50 PRICE for seven yards of this 40-inch goods (a full dress pattern), is a price based on the actual cost to produce, IS LESS THAN DEALERS CAN BUY IN 100-PIECE LOTS, is such value as was never before offered by any house. We make this heretofore unheard of offer of $2.50 for a full 7-yard dress pattern to advertise our Dress Goods Department, and get people everywhere to send for catalogue. WRITE FOR FREE DRY GOODS CATALOGUE. ORDER TODAY! DON'T DELAY! WHEN THESE GOODS ARE GONE THEY NEVER AGAIN CAN BE OFFERED AT THE PRICE. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

$3.98 A perfect timekeeper and equal in appearance to

A $25.00 WATCH and CHAIN

The handsomest genuine gold plated watch on the market. Double hunting case SOLID GOLD PATTERN of engraving. Elegantly finished jeweled movement, stem wind and stem set and absolutely guaranteed for five years. FREE With lady's size watch we send free a beautiful 36 inch lorgnette chain, and with gent's size watch a handsome 12 inch gent's vest chain. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch and chain to you by express for examination; you examine them at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price $3.98 and it is yours. Only one watch and chain to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENTS OR LADIES SIZE and order today as we will ship samples at this reduced price for 60 days only. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

$936 SALARY PER YEAR PAYABLE WEEKLY.

For capable, reliable persons in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 363 Caxton Building, CHICAGO.

I first double disk the field, having the center of the disk straddle each stalk row, pulverizing the top four inches, incorporating the vegetable matter into the surface of the soil; then I float or plank this with what is commonly known as a clod-crusher, which is a wooden implement made of eight four-by-four-inch timbers set edgewise and one inch apart. I then plow with a plow that sifts this fine soil into the bottom of the furrow and screens out all the particles of soil larger than one inchein diameter.

It is a right-hand steel-beam plow with rolling cutter. The share is rather straight across and cuts sixteen inches. The first mold-board is of rods set four inches apart, and carries all clods over four inches thick rather straight up, then to one side, finally dropping or tossing them bottom side up, 24 inches away from the cutter. The second set of rods throws out to one side all clods over two inches thick, in a neat row twenty inches from the cutter, while a third set of rods drag along in the bottom of the furrow, and their upturned ends claw out and leave on top of the fine earth in the furrow all clods thicker than one inch that may have dropped through the two mold-boards.

A little subsoiler under the plow breaks up the bottom of the furrow, and the trash lies on top of the fine soil in the furrow where the clods from the next furrow are thrown on top of it. The field is then subpacked with the Imperial pulverizer, and all surplus air is forced out of the soil, the trash pressed into the soil, and all clods reduced to the size of a walnut. Thus the whole field is a pulverized mass of compressed fine soil. This pulverizer cuts eight feet in width and weighs 1,200 pounds, having two rows of shells, twenty-six in one roll and twenty-seven on the other. It rolls, packs, pulverizes, harrows, smooths and levels, all at one motion.

This plow throws out millions of hoof-prints made by the large horses in floating and plowing, and the sight of these rows of clods has caused me to discard my modern two-horse corn-planter, as the horses always travel ahead of the knives and directly on the corn row.

I have now put a tongue into a one-horse planter, so that two horses can draw it and straddle the row. I have also put on an axle and two planter wheels, so that I can ride, and the axle makes a perfect gauge for the planter knife, which is set to enter the soil just two inches below the two gauge wheels, which are put wide apart, and each one in turn acts as a marker for the next row, and also as a follower for the last row planted.

Bolted on the planter knife and set to cut out one-half inch deep, is a little lister that throws out a trench six inches wide and one-half inch deep, or just the width of the corn-planter wheel, thus throwing all small weeds and seeds three inches away from the corn row and where the harrow or weeder annihilates them. This lister can be applied to the knives of any planter. This preparation of the field causes the corn crop to mature alike all over the field.

The proper time to cut the corn is as soon as the kernels glaze or dent and while the stalks and leaves are still green and full of sap. Corn should never be cut up only on a bright, clear day, or on such a day as it is good to cure hay in.

Two men should work together, and the shocks should be started on a jack, which is made by putting two legs, well braced together, near one end of a ten-foot scantling, and having an auger hole near the upper end for a broom handle. As soon as four armfuls are set up against the jack the shock should be loosely tied with a stalk and the jack removed. In commencing, each cutter should take two rows, and all the shocks should be started that the cutters expect to cut during the day, so that when they again start in the shock has wilted and cured out all that is possible. They should now take only one row each and cut from shock to shock, making each armful go half way around the shock, in order to allow it to wilt and cure out. After they have cut clear through, they should again go back to the beginning and cut another row each, continuing this until the shock row is completed, always having in mind the perfect curing of the corn.

The shocks should not be violently compressed, as is the usual practice, but loosely tied with a corn-stalk to prevent the outside stalks blowing down. An average shock that weighs 300 pounds when cured will weight 1,000 to 1,200 pounds when green; and who is there who would put in a shock of 1,200 pounds of green grass and expect it to cure out perfectly, especially if heavily weighted? Any one knows better than to do this; so why treat a corn shock that way? Just as sure as a green corn shock is tied up tight, without any chance to cure out, just so sure will a chemical change take place that unfits it for feed, even if it does not turn black or mouldy. A pile of green grass treated this way would heat and "mow burn" and come out black and musty, and would be only fit for bedding, as all digestible matter would have been destroyed by the heating. I have seen lots of corn-fodder come out dark and spotted from this cause, and if it looks bright a close scrutiny with a powerful glass will show that it has passed through this chemical change, that causes cattle to smell it all over before they taste of it, while properly cured corn-fodder will have a sugary odor that the cattle smell long before they reach and eagerly devour it.

To avoid this chemical change in newly cut corn-fodder, green, most farmers delay cutting until the leaves on the stalks have cured out standing, and thereby secure a very poor grade of fodder.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

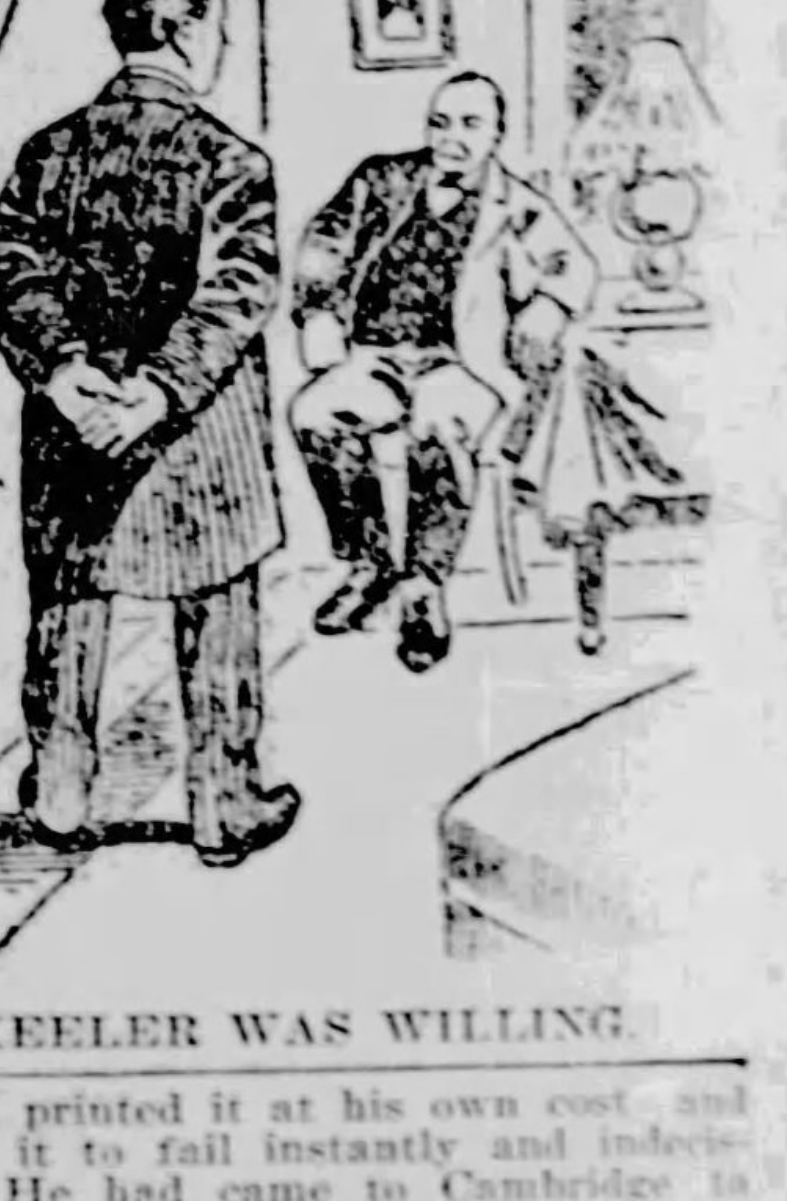
Queer.

Gibson—Why is he considered such a corking good fellow?

Willets—Because he is such an uncorking good fellow.—New York Press.

WOULD BE GARROTED FOR A WRITE-UP

William Dean Howells tells an interesting story of two of his literary friends, Keeler, the correspondent, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. From college, says Mr. Howells, Keeler went to Europe and then to California, whence he wrote me that he was coming on to Boston with the manuscript of a novel which he wished me to read for the magazine. I reported against it to my chief, and nothing could shake Keeler's faith in it until



KEELER WAS WILLING.

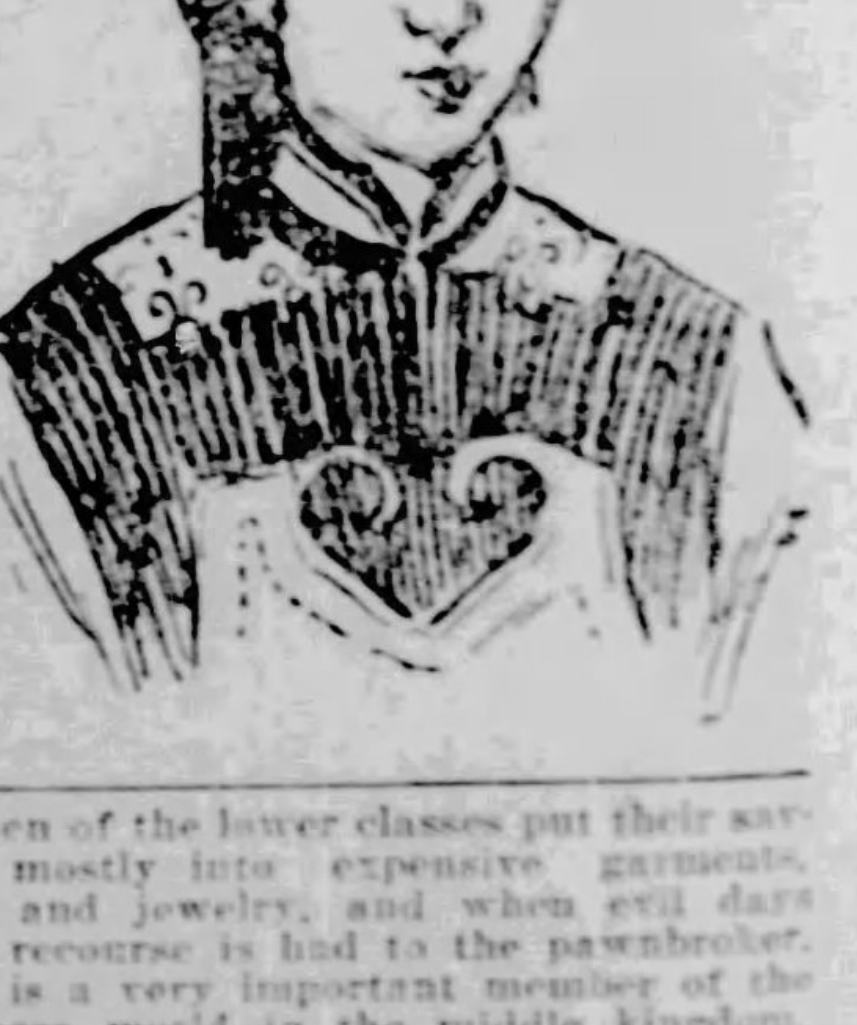
he had printed it at his own cost and known it to fail instantly and indecisively. He had came to Cambridge to see it through the press and he remained there four or five years, with certain brief absences. Then, during the Cuban insurrection of the early 70's, accepted the invitation of a New York paper to go to Cuba as its correspondent.

"Don't go, Keeler," I entreated him, when he came to tell me of his intention. "They'll garrote you down there."

"Well," he said, with the air of being pleasantly interested by the coincidence, as he stood on my sturdy hearth with his feet wide apart in a fashion he had and gayly flirted his hand in the air, "that's what Aldrich says, and he's agreed to write my biography on condition that I make a last dying speech when they bring me out on the plaza to do it. If I had taken the advice of my friend, T. B. Aldrich, author of 'Marjorie Daw and Other People,' I should not now be in this place."

CHINESE BELLE OF THE CANTONESE

China is divided into eighteen provinces and the dialects spoken in these states vary to so great a degree that the people of Canton—properly, Kuang-tung—entirely fail to comprehend the speech of their brethren of the north or west. The Cantonese are pure Chinese; the ruling dynasty is Manchu, or Tartar. Our illustration represents a Cantonese girl, comely enough even from an American point of view. The dress of the Chinese woman is always sober in hue, though rich in texture and harmoniously blended as to color. It is elaborately embroidered in characteristic designs. Chinese



women of the lower classes put their savings mostly into expensive garments, furs and jewelry, and when evil days fall, recourse is had to the pawnbroker, who is a very important member of the business world in the middle kingdom. The head-dress of the Chinese woman is always elaborate, and none are too poor to indulge in ornaments for the ears and hair. Natural flowers are also an important feature in the adornment of the hair. Hats and bonnets are unknown. Long finger nails are regarded as a mark of breeding and wealth.

Music in the Air.

Brown—We are having music at our house now. We have a new baby grand.

Gray—Music? So are we. We have a grand new baby.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

QUESTION BUREAU.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Battle of the Kegs.

"Please inform me of the Battle of the Kegs—when, why and by whom it was fought?"—A. W., Kansas, Ill.

The Battle of the Kegs was the title of a mock-heroic poem by Francis Hopkinson, written in the Revolution. The subject of the poem was a real incident. While the British occupied Philadelphia, certain kegs loaded with gunpowder, were sent floating down the Delaware river, with intent to injure or destroy the British vessels then in the river. The danger from these being discovered, the British manned the wharves and shipping, and fired at everything they saw floating in the river during ebb tide.

Governors of States.

"Being a very interested reader of The Blade, and a firm disciple of the doctrine it so ably advocates, and being also a lover of historical facts or what may be come such, I would be glad if you will kindly give a tabulated list of the governors of each state and territory, as they will stand after January 1st, 1901."—J. H. F., Montezuma, Va.

We have not a complete list. If you will repeat your question after January 1, we shall be glad to give the list.

Ice Houses.

"I am building a warehouse with 7-foot stone basement, and I wish to know if an ice house in one corner of the basement 10 by 10 feet, would be a success. Parties here tell me that the stone around the ice will cause it to melt. Is there any truth in the theory?"—F. F. S., Steele Depot, Ala.

The ice-house will work all right in the basement, but the stone wall of the building must not be next the ice. Have a thick layer of sawdust between the wall and the interior board wall of the ice chamber.

The Silver Dollar.

"Why did the Republican party demonetize silver, and it at a premium? and what kind of a silver dollar did we have from 1776 to 1873? Please give reason for this"—J. D. L., Eva, Ala.

There was no opposition to dropping the silver dollar from the coinage in 1873. Nobody in Congress opposed it. There was no yea and nay vote on it, because all the members agreed on the point. You give the very reason yourself—because the silver dollar was worth more than a dollar as bullion.

Since the coinage act of 1834, the silver dollar had failed to circulate, because it was worth, as bullion, about two cents more than the gold dollar. Hence, it was simply an article of merchandise. The originators of the act of 1873 considered that it was useless to continue the coinage of a piece which failed to circulate; and they believed—and correctly—that in enacting this legislation they were keeping the United States abreast of the financial policy of the civilized commercial world. We must not ignore the fact that the tendency toward a single standard, and that gold, as the better metal, had been active in Congress for years.

The coinage law of 1792 fixed the ratio between silver and gold at 15 to 1. The fractional silver coins—the half-dollar, quarter dollar, dime and silver half-dime—were not token coins, as now, but weighed respectively one-half, one-fourth, one-tenth, and one-twentieth as much as the silver dollar. They, as well as the silver dollar, were full legal tender. The working of this law is shown in the fact that over-two-thirds of the coinage up to 1837 was fractional silver.

Gold was coined to the extent of about half a million dollars a year, but immediately left the country as bullion, because gold coin was worth a little more, [illegible] than its face, measured in silver. The bulk of our circulation was bank notes. The total amount of silver was small, and much of it Spanish and Mexican coins. The Spanish milled dollar was the most abundant. It weighed a little more than ours. But the American dollars passed on an equality with the Spanish dollars in the West Indies. The question of ratios, and that the absolute value of coin depends on the amount of pure metal in it, were not well understood in those days among West Indian merchants. So our merchants sent American dollars to the West Indies, obtained Spanish dollars, which were sent to the mint and coined into American dollars. These were immediately exported; so the mint was coining them without adding them to our circulation.

As a consequence, President Jefferson ordered the coinage of the silver dollar suspended in 1805; and none were coined until 1836. For thirty-one years there was no free coinage of silver dollars.

Hence we had from 1805 to 1834, this condition of things: Bank notes the principal part of our currency; no silver dollars coined; fractional silver a full legal tender; gold worth more than silver at the ratio of 15 to 1, and hence all our gold exported as bullion.

In 1834 Congress changed the ratio to 16 to 1. This made the gold dollar a cent or two cheaper than the silver dollar, consequently the silver dollars went abroad as bullion. The coinage of the following 19 years shows that the use of gold was largely increased by the change, constituting over two-thirds of the entire coinage.

Note that bimetallism was a failure. The law of 1792 provided for it, but the dearer coin—gold—left the country as bullion, and left the cheaper coin—silver—as the actual standard. The act of 1834 changed the ratio, and made gold the cheaper. Hence the dearer metal, silver, went out as bullion, while the cheaper metal, gold, remained. The word "dollar" meant to a business man a gold dollar, not the silver dollar, which was worth two cents more than the gold dollar.

If a difference of two cents in the bullion value of the two standards would do this for 1834 onward, what would be the result of giving free coinage to silver at 16 to 1, when there is a difference of about 51 cents in the value of the gold and silver dollars? Can you not see the gold would be measured in a silver dollar, worth only about half the present dollar?

The debates on the act of 1873, copied from the official records of Congress, and the history of the measure, are published in a pamphlet entitled "The Crime of 1873," which you can get by sending five cents to "Sound Currency Committee, Reform Club, 52 William street, New York, N. Y."

Our Bonds.

"How many bonds have there been issued which become due in 1907, and has there been any preparation made to meet them? Also give me other information in regard to bond issues."—E. J. C., Steele City, Neb.

The following is the entire bonded debt of the United States on October 1, 1900:

Title.	Redeemable after	Amount outstanding.
Consols of 1900	April 1, 1930	$335,250,000
Loan of 1908-1918	Aug. 1, 1908	121,848,840
Loan of 1907	July 1, 1907	341,348,900
Loan of 1925	Feb. 1, 1925	162,315,400
Loan of 1904	Feb. 1, 1904	40,700,350

There has been no preparation so far to meet any of the loans simply because of the folly of the Democratic party, twenty years ago, in raising a hue and cry against the tariff. During the later '70's, and in 1880 to 1884, the tariff laws were producing a surplus, and each month the government purchased and cancelled bonds that were redeemable, thus reducing both the bonded debt and the interest burden. The Democrats kept up the tariff cry and elected Cleveland in 1883. However, at no time during his term were both houses of Congress Democratic at one time, so a free trade bill could not be enacted. So the reduction of the debt, by applying the surplus revenues to the purchase of bonds, went on through his first administration, and that of President Harrison. He was elected again in 1892, and a Democratic Congress. Then the Wilson bill was enacted, and our bonded debt was increased by the $262,315,400 issued to maintain the gold reserve.

The financial act of last March provided for the refunding of the bonds. The first item in the above table—"consols of 1930"—is of bonds issued under that act, for which older bonds were exchanged. The law provides that the 3 per cent loan of 1908-1918, the 4 per cent loan of 1907 and the 5s of the loan of 1903 can be exchanged for the 2 per cent "gold" obligations authorized by the act definitely establishing the single gold standard.

Secretary Gage's circular ordering the discontinuance of the bond refunding operations has caused no surprise. Hints of the suspension had been given previously, and they had the effect intended in accelerating the rate of the exchange of the old for new bonds. There is no general financial significance in Mr. Gage's decision to bring the operations to an end December 31 next. He believes that the purpose of the law has been accomplished and that all those who cared to exchange their bonds for the new 2s either have done so or are preparing to do so forthwith. The net result will be a considerable saving in interest to the government and a heavy reduction of the "coin" obligation, though the latter consideration has lost much of its point since the late election, which drove the last nail into the free silver coffin and decreed the permanance of the single gold standard and basis in the United States.

The Planet Eros.

"Some time ago I saw in some paper a short mention of the discovery of a new planet, said to be nearest to the earth of any except the moon; also at another time a statement to the effect that they were busy at the Geneva observatory working out the orbit, etc., of the newly discovered planet 'Eros.' But I have been unable to find out whether it is supposed to be a satellite of the earth or what. Please give what information you can on the subject."—N. P. S., Belle Plaine, Iowa.

First, let us correct you as to the meaning of a planet. A planet is a body revolving directly around the sun, as the earth. The moon is not a planet; it is a satellite. A satellite is a body revolving around a planet.

Of the planets, the one nearest the sun is Mercury; next is Venus, and next the earth. Outside the earth is Mars, then Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Between Mars and Jupiter there is a numerous body of very small planets, which are collectively called asteroids. Eros is one of these to which you refer. Its orbit is more eccentric than that of any other asteroid known, and at certain times it and the earth are at the nearest points of their orbits. Eros is then nearer to us than to any other planet. This nearest point will be reached in 1904, and astronomers are already watching the little planet, as it is hoped observations on it will settle some points still unknown in the astronomy of the planetary system.

Spain and the Philippines.

C. S., Redkey, Ind.: The Philippine islands belonged to Spain, and she had a perfect right to dispose of them by treaty. Her title was by discovery and occupancy—recognized always by all civilized nations. She turned them over to us by the Treaty of Paris, and they are as much ours as is Alaska, or Hawaii, or Porto Rico, or any of the states west of the Mississippi in the Louisiana Purchase, which we obtained by treaty from France in 1803. We do not understand what you mean by asking "who fired the first shot?" What first shot do you mean? We must adopt a different plan for Cuba from that adopted in Porto Rico and the Philippines, because the treaty does not give us Cuba. By that treaty, Spain relinquished her sovereignty and title, but not to us; and the joint resolution adopted by Congress at the beginning of the Spanish war, declared that it was our purpose to free the island from Spanish domination, and give it independence. This pledge we must keep, and it will be kept. But as to the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico, Spain ceded her title and sovereignty to the United States.

Indian Territory.

"Was not the Indian territory laid out exclusively for the poor Indians? Why does not the government retain that territory for them, and keep white settlers out of it altogether? I think it is a shame they are frozen out the way they are."—J. K. S., Canton, Ill.

Do you think the nation would have done its duty by its red wards had it left them there in their native savage state, without endeavoring to educate them, to teach them farming and stock-raising, and to civilize them? That is what it has been doing. The Indians there are called "the five civilized tribes," to distinguish them from the Indians lower in the scale of civilization. Each family has been given a farm, and the government is paying them for the remainder of the lands in the Territory, which will be open to settlement s[illegible]. Your sympathy is [illegible] terly wasted, because you entirely misconceive the situation. The plan pursued was the best for the Indians, as well as for the whites.

Most Northerly Town.

"In answer to an inquiry in The Blade a few weeks ago as to the most northerly town in the world, you said it was Hammerfest, Norway. I find in Maury's Manual of Geography the following: 'Upernavik, in latitude 73 degrees, is the most northerly abode of man.' Which is right?"—A. H. C., Quinton, Va.

Both are correct. Hammerfest is in 70 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. It is the most northerly town in the world, having a population of about 3,000. Upernivik (not Upernavik), is a mere hamlet, in 72 degrees 48 minutes north latitude. The question we answered was as to the most northerly TOWN in the world—not the most northerly inhabited point.

Isle of Pines.

"What will be the political status of the Isle of Pines should the United States withdraw from Cuba and permit the Cubans to form an independent government?"—G. H. K., Cambridge, Iowa.

The Isle of Pines has always been a part of the Province of Havana, and is so now. Under the treaty with Spain, all islands in the West Indies belonging to Spain were ceded to the United States. Although there has been no official statement made, it is believed that the United States will retain the Isle of Pines under the treaty. Lying south of the western end of Cuba, the island commands the western or Yucatan entrance to the Gulf of Mexico and forms an important outpost for the defense of the Nicaragua canal.

The Abbreviation X.

"Will you kindly inform me through your paper upon what authority X is substituted for Christ in the word Christmas?"—R. T. G., Riverside, N. C.

Printing was not invented until the fifteenth century. Up to that time, everything was in manuscript. To shorten their labors, the copyists used a vast number of abbreviations. Among them, Xt was used for Christ, Xmas for Christmas, Xn for Christian, Xty for Christianity, etc. These abbreviations are used by some ministers in writing their sermons, but nowhere else. Their use in printing or in ordinary writing is an affectation, and contrary to good taste and good sense. The Greek letter Chi is the same in form as the English X. It is the initial letter of the Greek word Christos, or Christ. Hence its use as an abbreviation.

Writers' Names.

"If a writer wishes to keep his real name a secret, how does he manage to collect money sent him when the name of the payee is the writer's pen name?"—R. A. M., Oak Grove, Mich.

Your supposition is that the writer is a fool, in allowing a check or draft to be made out to a fictitious name. In the first place, there is no good reason for writing over a false name; the real one is always better. In the second place, a writer should give his real name and address to the publisher, who will keep it private if so requested.

Question of Crime.

"From a moral point of view, what is the difference between the following crimes: To know that a murder is about to be committed and not try to prevent it, and, to help commit a murder?"—C. A. J., Deer Park, Md.

From a moral point of view, which takes cognizance of the intent of the person, the two acts would be of equal turpitude; provided, in the first case the person were in a position to prevent the crime, or to give the alarm without imperiling his own life. The laws of all countries recognize being an accessory to a murder as a crime, and punish it.

Enforcing Payment.

"If a nation borrows money of individuals of another nation, and when said money is due can not obtain it, have the individuals a right to take charge of the nation or government, or how will they get their pay or satisfaction out of it?"—J. S., Otis, Wash.

If a citizen of one country buys the government bonds of another country, he can not take possession of the government of that country, in case of default. All he can do is to present the case to his own government, and have it make diplomatic remonstrances, if it be so minded.

Tariff Legislation.

"Under what tariff law or laws was Cleveland's first term, and were such laws Democratic or Republican? And did such laws produce a deficit or surplus, and how much?"—E. B., Fallon, Wash.

The Morrill tariff was enacted in 1860, and the subsequent tariff acts, including that of 1880, were enacted by the Republicans. This latter act was in force through Cleveland's first term. It produced a surplus, which was applied to a reduction of the bonded debt. Read the portion applying to this of the answer elsewhere in this issue of the Bureau, headed "Our Bonds."

Purchase of Alaska.

"When, by whom, and what was paid for the territory of Alaska by the United States? And what were the terms of the recent settlement of the boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska by the United States and England?"—L. A. D., Marion, O.

Alaska was purchased by the United States from Russia by a treaty ratified by the senate on May 20, 1867. The price paid was $7,200,000. There has been no settlement of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. The dispute is still open. A modus vivendi was agreed to between the two governments, pending a final settlement, and without prejudice to the rights of claims of either, but the question is still open.

Alexandre Dumas.

"Will you please give a brief biography of Alexandre Dumas?"—W. L., Yale, Ill.

There were three of them—Alexandre Dumas, 1762-1806; Alexandre, his son, 1803-1870; and Alexandre, son of the preceding. Which do you mean? The first was a French general; the second, a dramatist and novelist; the third, also a dramatist and novelist.

No National Holiday.

"Is there a national holiday? If so, what day?"—H. K., Fremont, Neb.

There is no national holiday. All our holidays are made so by enactment of state legislatures. Congress has never enacted a law creating a holiday, except to apply to the District of Columbia and the Territories, and it is doubtful if it has power under the constitution to enact such a law applying to the states.

Miscellaneous.

T. S., Nashville, Tenn.: We do not know. Never heard of it.

J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.: See reply headed, "The Ostend Manifesto," in Bureau of Nov. 15. If there is anything else, please inquire again.

C. K. R., Spencer, Wis.: All we know of the Mansfield riots was in the Associated Press accounts, which we printed at the time of their occurrence.

E. A. P., Spokane, Wash.: In case President McKinley should die between now and March 4, there being no Vice President, Secretary of State Hay would become President.

"Oh! Dear I'm so Tired."

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work.

How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

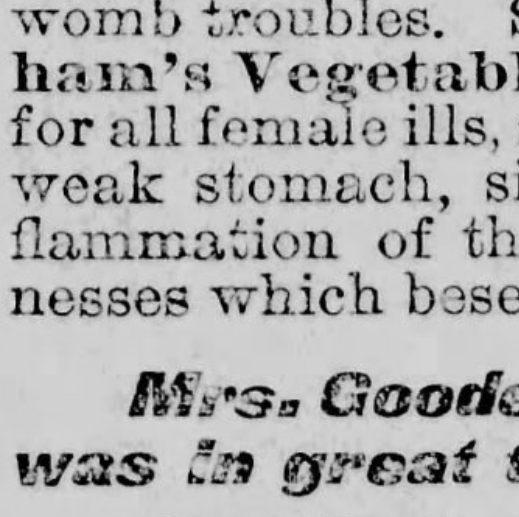
One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism.

Mrs. Gooden wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe that your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries. I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then, after nearly two months, the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and medicines alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and a package of Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. I have gained twelve pounds during the last two months and am better in every way. Thanking you for your kind advice and attention, I remain. Yours gratefully,

"MRS. E. J. GOODEN, Ackley, Iowa."



MRS. E. J. GOODEN.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Bartimeus, Healed, Mark 10:46-52. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

THE CONTEXT—The interview between Christ and the young ruler occurred in Perea, east of the Jordan. Soon after Jesus predicted His crucifixion at Jerusalem. After that the mother of James and John preferred her ambitious request in behalf of her sons, showing that the disciples were not free from the mistaken notions of our Lord's mission. There is no further record of what occurred on the east of the river. Once more the fords of Jordan were passed, and Jesus was again on the soil of Judea proper. "Behind Him was the ministry of the Gospel of the word and deed; before Him was the final act of His life toward which all had consciously tended," as Edersheim remarks. He was of set purpose going up to Jerusalem, there to give His "life a ransom for men." The first station reached was Jericho, the city of Palms, famed for its many important events in Jewish history. The town lay on the direct caravan road from Damascus to Jerusalem, six miles from the latter place. Tidings of the approach drew a vast concourse of people.

THE BEGGAR—(Verse 46). This visit of Jesus to Jericho involved the welfare of a rich man named Zaccheus and of a poor blind man named Bartimeus. The former became the host (Luke 19:1-10), ministering to our Lord's comfort. The latter, so greatly afflicted, was a recipient of favor. Thus Jesus touched the two social extremes. Luke says that the blind man was first, that he and Jesus met before entering Jericho (chapter 18:35), while Matthew and Mark assert that it was after leaving the city (Matt. 20:29), and therefore after the feast of Zaccheus. It is probable that Luke meant near the city, for so may his words be translated. But it matters not. If the two historians disagree it is on a point of no importance. Whether the rich come first with a feast and the poor in their blindness follow, or whether the order is reversed, it signifies nothing. Let us remember that both become related to Jesus Christ (Prov. 22:2). Of one we study to-day, of the other next Sunday. Jesus was no respecter of persons.

THE OUTCRY—(Verse 47). It was a great and happy company that escorted the Master into Jericho and out again. His disciples—how many besides the 12 we know not—were there, and a multitude of the people, drawn together out of respect or curiosity. Sitting by the wayside was Bartimeus. Matthew says he had a companion (chapter 20:30), which is not improbable, for people in affliction seek sympathetic association, but our writer does not mention the other. The noise of the crowd falls on the ear of the blind who is seeking alms, and he eagerly inquires the cause. On learning that Jesus was passing, he immediately felt that his opportunity had come. The report of the many wonderful deeds of the Savior had been repeated again and again until the land was full of the wonderful story. Bartimeus had doubtless long desired that the great physician would come. When, therefore, the intelligence was received he cried out with a loud voice for help. It was an intelligent cry. "Jesus," he said, using the proper title (Matt. 1:21), "thou son of David," the name of Messiah (1 Kings 8:25), "have mercy on me." He pleaded for a personal favor. He had no claim or argument. He was poor and unworthy.

THE RESTRAINT (Verse 48).—There are many people who always attend to the proprieties, who care more for order and decency, for decorum and politeness, than for the welfare of the unfortunate. If they had their way men would die of hunger because of the regulated methods of relief must not be overlooked or neglected. So in this case. Some of those who formed the escort of Jesus, who were probably most demonstrative in their praises, rebuked the man and told him to be quiet. To them his outcry was an unwarranted interruption, an offensive intrusion. A blind man, crying for help by the wayside, as with much rejoicing Messiah is announced on his way to the great city! What presumption! As well might some denizen in the lower tenements present himself for consideration when the President rides along the avenue to be inaugurated at the Capitol. But Bartimeus did not heed the words that were spoken to him. His case was desperate. His faith rose above all opposition. He put to silence those who would restrain him, by crying all the more loudly to the great deliverer. His appeal was from heartless men to the loving Christ.

THE CALL (Verse 49).—Did ever a needy soul cry in vain for Divine help? It is the glory of the infinite that stoops to the finite, that he turns to those in distress. Jesus heard the earnest pleading of Bartimeus, heard it above all the shouts of applause, above all the words spoken to suppress it, and he paused in his journey, causing all others to stand still. One prayer at least arrested attention, and changed for the time the course of the Lord's action. He stood in the way and commanded those who were near, perhaps his apostles (who presumably had not joined in the restraining words) to call Bartimeus, or, as Luke says (chapter xviii:40) to bring him, doubtless to lead him, as otherwise he would not find the way. This instruction to others to assist may have been preceded by Christ's own call (Matt. xx:32) if another apostle's testimony may be accepted. The service thus imposed was promptly and graciously rendered, reversing completely those harsh words that had been delivered at first. "Be of good cheer," they said, hoping to dispel all fear and anxiety and promote a spirit of joyful expectancy. That is the first message that God sends to every troubled heart (John xiv:1), a message of promised consolation.

THE APPROACH (Verse 50).—The invitation was quickly and gladly heeded. Casting aside his outer garment (Matt. v:44), which was worn for comfort and protection, Bartimeus stood up, advanced slowly while others led the way, and came to Jesus. This was an act of obedient faith in the loving and mighty deliverer. It was doubtless intended as a test and a disclosure. All who saw him come knew he was blind and believed that he believed. Moreover, the approach made more conspicuous all the parties who were interested in the transaction—the inviting Jesus, the invited beggar, the helpful apostles and the prior guardians of propriety. The steps taken from the place where he was sitting to the place where Jesus was standing, occupying but a few moments, marked the progress and change in the thought and feelings of all present. It may not be altogether improper to suggest that herein symbolized in small degree what occurs spiritually when the sin-sick soul finds Jesus. There are some things which he must do, in response to an invitations (Matt. xi:28) by which he makes it possible for Jesus to do what he proposes.

THE QUESTION.—(Verse 51.) It was a most interesting scene when the suppliant stood before the Saviour. Around the two were gathered the multitude who eagerly waited in silence to know what would be the outcome. The calm and benignant look on that heavenly countenance contrasted strikingly with the mingled hope and fear displayed in the face of the blind and with the wonder depicted in the gaze of the beholders. The silence was broken by the question, "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" and the answer was given with promptness, "That I might receive my sight." There was no request for money or preferment. If only the lost sense could be restored so that the outer world might again be visible the desires would be met. It was a specific good that was sought for the moment excluding or including all other good. The seeker ought always to be definite. But why the question? The blind man had not previously presented his need; he had only cried for mercy, without so much as asking for what he sought. Assuming that Jesus knew his thoughts (John ii:25), he yet desired the statement that the by-standers might know, and that thus the real purpose of the interview might be disclosed.

THE RESULT.—(Verse 52.) The statement by Bartimeus was followed by nine occurrences in rapid succession. Four of these are in the lesson, and five are given by Matthew and Luke. Arranged in order they are: 1. Jesus was moved with compassion, an effect produced in the heart of the Saviour; 2. On account of this he touched the sightless eyes; 3. Simultaneously he spoke, saying, "Receive thy sight"; 4. He directed the beggar to go his way, dismissing him to act his pleasure with his new found power; 5. He declared that faith had made him whole, that it was the condition upon which the cure was performed; 6. Immediately the blind man saw; 7. As the procession moved, Bartimeus followed; 8. Like the others he rejoiced, but more than they he glorified God, for he had greater reason than they; 9. And yet, all the people joined to give praise unto God for this wonderful deed. (Matt. v:16.) Here is an undoubted miracle. The man was really blind. The people knew it. He was restored by the word and touch of Jesus. The people knew that also. All who witnessed the deed were convinced that supernatural power had been employed, and they gave utterance to their convictions in such way as to leave no doubt in any mind.

THE REFLECTION.—Every deed of Christ's may be viewed from different points, and new beauty will appear from each separate consideration. Note particularly here: 1. The miracle proves the deity of Christ (John iii:2). Admit the related events as facts and the conclusion is inevitable any historic value to the writings of three men, Matthew, Mark and Luke, who were competent witnesses. 2. The cure of the blind man, through its incidental references, may be taken to illustrate the work of grace in the hearts of men. The parallel must not be traced too closely or dogmatically, as some are disposed to do, through a disposition to spiritualize all Scripture, thereby perverting it from its true purpose. Still, the state of Bartimeus, his earnest cry, his glad response, and the attention, word and deed of Jesus are like those acts by which sinners are saved. 3. The highest use of the passage is to display the compassion of Jesus (Matt. xx:34. For that purpose probably it has place in the narrative. As such it appropriately follows and confirms the statement of verse 45. Jesus showed those about him that he came not to receive honor and ministration but to do good, to live an ideal life.

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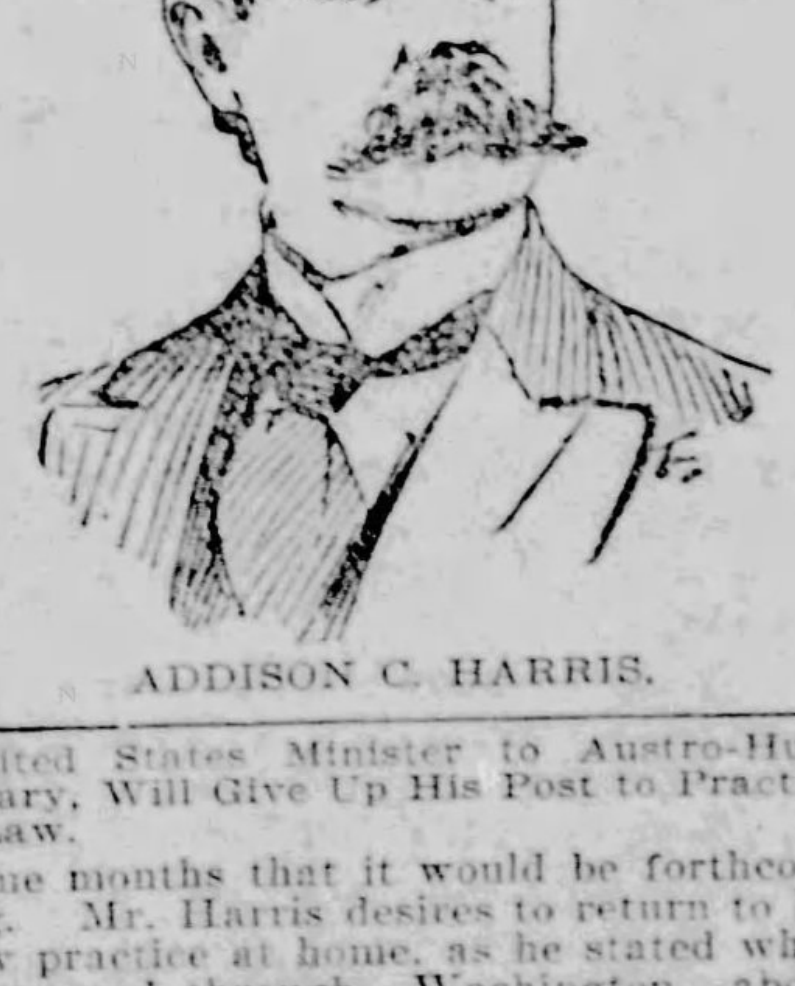
WILL RESIGN HIS DIPLOMATIC POST

Addison C. Harris' resignation of his post as minister to Austro-Hungary has not yet been received at the state department, but the officials have known for some months that it would be forthcoming. Mr. Harris desires to return to his law practice at home, as he stated when he passed through Washington about three months ago on his way to India.



ADDISON C. HARRIS.

United States Minister to Austro-Hungary, Will Give Up His Post to Practice Law.

In Extenuation.

The son of a colored citizen had been arrested for forgery and the old man made this plea for him:—

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Home of Swamp-Root.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days, a collection of narrative sketches by Geraldine Brooks illustrates in a very charming way the manners and customs of early periods of American history. The author has endeavored to choose some one character which shall be representative of a certain epoch, and while there may be others almost, if not quite, as interesting, it was necessary to hold herself to this limitation.

Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days comes from the publishing house of T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad is another of those natty volumes about authors which everybody likes to read of which Professor Theodore F. Wolfe is the author. The trouble with them is the wealth of interesting things crowded into small space. In this one the reader first goes with the writer along the Hudson visiting as he goes the homes of many authors, both living and dead. Then comes A New Jersey Ramble, in which we learn that Bysshe Shelley, the grandfather of the poet, once lived in Newark and made there his first essay in life. Here, too, in this old city, was born and buried Stephen Crane "to whom friendly critics were looking for the production of the great American novel."

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Under the title of A Woman Tenderfoot, Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson, the wife of Ernest Seton-Thompson, the famous artist-author, has written a charming account of her adventures with her husband during his many expeditions in search of material for his animal stories. Mrs. Seton-Thompson presents the woman's side of their out-door experiences, and in addition to her entertaining descriptions, her book contains some sensible advice on the subject of camping dress and outfit for the "Woman-who-goes-hunting-with-her-husband." These suggestions occupy the opening chapters of the volume, and then the story of their mountain journeyings through the western wilds is related with a spirit and open air flavor that makes very exhilarating reading.

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

An excellent translation of The Riddle of the Universe, the work of one of the greatest of modern scientists and thinkers, Professor Ernest Haeckel, has been made by Joseph McCabe, and is therefore now accessible to those unable to read it in the original. As a contribution to modern monistic philosophy it is of the greatest value, being the final summing up of the conclusions of almost a life-time, marking, as he himself says, the close of his studies on the monistic conception of the universe. That it is the result of long and careful study no reader can doubt, any more than he can, the earnestness and sincerity of the author's convictions.

To those who desire to understand the monistic theory through a brief but comprehensive survey, no better work can be found than this one, and no more eminent authority. His presentation of facts is extremely interesting as well as valuable whether the monistic conclusion be or be not accepted.

Harper & Brothers are the publishers.

Richard Harding Davis manages to invest a story which has been many times told with new interest by his picturesque way of writing of what he sees. This he has done in his description of the war in South Africa which, because of the onrush of other things, has already faded into the past. It is entitled, With Both Armies in South Africa.

The publishers of With Both Armies in South Africa are Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The poem by Howard V. Sutherland, published under the name Jacinta, is a dainty little love story told in verse. The lines are simple and musical, and one reads it with the same pleasure as Snow-bound produced when it appeared more than a quarter of a century ago.

A work comprising an historical encyclopaedia of fine and decorative art and architecture of the world, based on the exhibit of nations at the Paris exposition, is to be issued in a series of parts bearing the title, The Chefs D'Oeuvre. The books are sold by subscription by George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia, who received the highest award for their exhibit of fine publications at the exposition.

Doxey's, 15 E. 17th street, New York City.

The Art of Writing English, a manual for students by J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M. A., is a most excellent text book, written for the purpose of teaching the art of writing good, clear and firm English. There are very few rules, but the use of words, the construction of sentences and all the numerous little details which go toward the formation of a fine literary style, are explained in a comprehensive manner.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Under the title, Mr. Dooley's Philosophy, the gems of Irish wit and witticisms as represented by the philosopher Dooley, have been incorporated into book form so that admirers of the astute Hibernian gentleman may have the pleasure of reading some of his recent observations enclosed in one cover.

The volume is dedicated "to the Hennessys of the world who suffer and are silent." The monologues are illustrated by William Nicholson, E. W. Kemble and F. Opper and are published by R. H. Russell, New York.

One of our most talented of negro writers is Mr. Charles W. Chestnutt, whose latest novel, The House Behind the Cedars, is, like his two former books, a story of the Color Line.

The scenes of the romance are in South Carolina at the period just after the close of the Civil War, and the heroine, Rowena, is a beautiful girl who, though she has the heritage of negro blood, easily passes for white. At the home of her brother, who has successfully concealed the dark strain in his veins and is a rich and honored citizen in an adjoining state, she meets and wins a Southern lover, but unhappily for Rowena, by an accident he learns her closely guarded secret and drops her abruptly.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A beautiful two volume edition of Mrs. Kate Wiggins' journeys through England and Scotland, entitled Penelope's Experiences, has been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston. One volume is familiar to the public under the specialized title of Penelope's Progress and this relates to her experiences in Scotland. It contains 55 spirited and characteristic illustrations by Charles E. Brock.

The latest addition to D. Appleton & Co.'s Library of Useful Stories is Mr. Edward Clodd's Story of the Alphabet. It is a most interesting little volume, covering the little-known subject of the various early methods of graphic representation of facts and events, ending in the evolution of alphabets, and the vast stride in human progress which was thereby made possible.

The Lark edition of Edwin Markham's popular poem, The Man With the Hoe, which brought him fame and possibly fortune comes from Doxeys, at the sign of The Lark, New York. It is reprinted, as originally published in the San Francisco Examiner, with illustrations and decorative designs by Porter Garnett.

These Lark editions the publisher explains, are selections from modern classics, illustrated by good artists and bound in paper boards, and also as editions de luxe.

Eagle's Heart, a novel of the West, by Mr. Hamlin Garland, is the finest and strongest piece of work that Mr. Garland has yet produced. It is a story that rings true; telling of people without veneer, and picturing cattle ranching in the Middle West, together with phases of life in the great country beyond the Continental Divide.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The title, "Marr'd in Making," is taken from Omar Khayyam's:

"Some there are who tell
Of one who threatens he will toss to Hell
The luckless pots he marr'd in making."

The story by Baroness Von Hutten matches the quotation. It follows the fortunes of a young girl who comes into the world hampered by a restless temperament, which came to her as an inheritance from her father. With a mingling of good and bad impulses she is merciless to herself in her recognition of the bad ones which often really dominate her when she seems most simple and pure minded. In this she differs from most people who are apt to endeavor to veil their selfish motives from themselves as well as from others.

"Marr'd in Making" is published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Frank R. Stockton is nothing if not original. In A Bicycle of Cathay, a young man, a school teacher, starts off to spend his summer vacation in a bicycle tour. During the weeks that follow he manages to get into all sorts of amusing predicaments, in each one of which he finds some pretty young woman who helps him out. His susceptible heart is torn with uncertainty as to which of these come nearest to his ideal, but it finally ends by his return to the first one to whom he gave greetings and said farewell in the beginning of is journey.

The volume is profusely illustrated from drawings by Orson Lowell. It is published by Harper & Brothers.

To be turned into a one-eyed mule is a terrible punishment for an obstinate man, but that is what happens to the prospective father-in-law of the hero of F. Anstey's tale of The Brass Bottle.

The conceit is a most original one, and the book is exceedingly funny. Absurd it may be, but the world loves to laugh and enjoys a season of the ludicrous provided it is cleverly done. Mr. Anstey is a master in the art of imagining, and his story of the brass bottle presents a comedy of errors which is scarcely described by the word amusing.

The tale first appeared as a magazine serial and is published in book form by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The affairs of the clan of Mainwaring were in rather of a mixed condition according to their history as related by A. Maynard Barbour. The story opens with a family gathering brought together by its richest member on the occasion of his will-making, and it is not long after this ceremony that the excitement begins. For a leader, the head of the house is found murdered in his library; his will has disappeared, and a box of rare jewels is missing. Then follows the usual coroner's inquest; the search for clues; the cunning tricks of remarkably astute detectives, and the varied minutiae required in the makeup of the plot of that Mainwaring Affair.

Published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

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Winter Catalogue.

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We are mailing to all subscribers whose time expires next month, a proposition for renewal of subscription for another year. These propositions should reach all by December 3, and it is a matter that should have attention at once, as unless accepted during December, it will be void. Write for a duplicate if proposition fails to reach by above date.

WHY BEEF IS DEAR.

The steady rise in the price of beef is the natural and logical result of existing conditions, and in no wise due to trusts or combines, or anything else having a political bearing. Secretary Wilson gives the true reason when he says the grazing areas of the West are being exhausted at an alarming rate; that the population of the United States is increasing rapidly, while the supply of beef is diminishing; and that, unless new grazing areas are opened, or some method devised to check the destruction of Western ranges, the cattle industry of the United States will be ruined. Secretary Wilson declares the production of beef is being checked in nearly all sections west of the Mississippi. He adds:

> The free, dry range of the mountain country, and the Pacific coast is being rapidly destroyed by injudicious grazing. There is no supervision of it at present, and without legislation by Congress there will be none. The difficulties connected with securing the enactment of a national law covering this subject are so numerous that it seems almost hopeless to look for this remedy. Many of the western states that at one time were famous for their stock raising industries do not have 50 per cent of the meat-bearing animals that they had ten years ago.

This is a matter which is in line with the purposes of the national irrigation congress, soon to meet in Chicago. If vast areas of arid land in the mountain regions of the West can be reclaimed and turned into profitable grazing lands, it would give an impetus to the cattle industry, and might be the means of preserving it from threatened destruction.

BRYAN WILL DEMAND PAY.

One Bill Bryan is on the make.

He is out after the "long green" and is not at all concerned about notifying the public of the fact.

He announces that henceforth he will not give out interviews to newspapers, but will write statements when asked to do so at so much per statement. He says point blank: "I am not writing for the money, but I will not write without it."

All the great public men of the country submit to interviews. They expect it and most of them freely give their views. Mr. Bryan has done the same, but now he proposes to be paid for his views. He will find himself able to keep up with the demand.

A man who has twice been overwhelmingly defeated for president and who is not in good standing with a large element of his own party; who is looked upon as a freak statesman, now discarded and run down at the heel, will receive little consideration at the hands of the public. What Mr. Bryan may say will not now be considered live matter by up-to-date newspapers, and editors will consider it a waste of money to buy his effusions.

Mr. Bryan takes himself too seriously. There is no more pitiable object than a worn-out politician who continues to think he is in the swim. A political hack cannot realize he is a hack, although so considered by everybody. Mr. Bryan is now a hack and what he thinks and says has little weight with the public.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

The composer and the librettist, Sir Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, gave to the amusement-going public an entirely new type of comic opera. It was bright and amusing in plot and action, tuneful in music and morally unobjectionable. We had been surfeited with unclean comic opera until the name itself carried objection in the minds of many people. Gilbert and Sullivan changed all that. Who does not remember the tremendous success which greeted their first work—Pinafore? Several other operas followed, all of which were popular, though in a less degree; and then came the Mikado, which repeated the overwhelming triumph scored by Pinafore. Then the two gentlemen had a misunderstanding, and their joint labor ceased. Now Sir Arthur is dead, and the Gilbert-Sullivan cycle of comic operas is relegated to the past.

Senator Vest is bold enough to announce that the Democratic party will survive should Mr. Bryan be eliminated. It is now in order for the Bryan press to call Mr. Vest a traitor and read him out of the party.

There is consolation in the thought that on the 4th of next March John J. Lentz will be eliminated from congress.

AMERICA'S UNIQUE FESTIVAL.

Thanksgiving Day is the one festival of the year which is entirely American in its origin and development. No other nation has it. Born of the fervent and reverent religious spirit of the Puritan founders of New England, who felt a deep personal dependence upon the Almighty, it slowly became a recognized institution in that section of the Union, and then spread southward and westward, wherever people of New England stock migrated and founded new homes in the wilderness.

When the civil war opened, it was a distinctively Northern festival. A deep antagonism to everything which smacked of Yankee origin marked the Southern half of the republic—due, of course, to the anti-slavery sentiment, which had its chief seat in New England, and was strongest in those states whose settlers had been from that section. Prior to 1862, but four Presidents issued Thanksgiving proclamations, and they were prompted by special occasions rather than in obedience to the idea which made Thanksgiving an annual event in some of the states.

Of these, the first was proclaimed by George Washington, in October, 1789—a year after the adoption of the constitution, seven months after the new government went into operation, and six months after his inauguration as President. It was issued in compliance with the request of a joint committee of the two houses of Congress, and was ordered that the people might give thanks for the following:

> For the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge.

Washington's second proclamation for a general Thanksgiving was issued on January 1, 1795, and it called upon the people to give thanks

> For the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation, particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite and by their union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; and, generally, for the prosperous course of our affairs, public and private.

John Adams, the second President, issued lengthy Thanksgiving proclamations in 1798 and 1799. In the first he mentioned, as a reason for the giving of thanks, "the wonderful progress of population, and many and great favors conducive to the happiness and prosperity of a nation." In the second, he specified "the countless favors which God is still continuing to the people of the United States."

Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, ignored Thanksgiving—and it is a curious fact that the Democratic states, as a rule, never observed the festival until after the civil war. During his two terms—eight years—President Madison proclaimed four Thanksgiving days, all for causes relating to the war with England. After his incumbency, no more Thanksgiving proclamations were issued by Presidents until April, 1862, when Abraham Lincoln proclaimed one. The document was very brief. He said:

> It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

Therefore he recommended the people, at their next Sunday services, "to especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings." In July, 1863, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation of thanksgiving for national victories—the capture of Vicksburg and the defeat of Lee's invasion of the North at Gettysburg. In the fall of the same year, as well as in that of 1864, he proclaimed national Thanksgiving days on the last Thursday in November, the date already consecrated to that purpose by usage in the states which observed it. Since then, every President has annually followed the example he set, and Thanksgiving has become a truly national holiday, not through express law, but by common usage and universal sanction.

This year the people of the United States have ample reason to give thanks. Never before has the nation been more prosperous, nor its people with greater opportunities. Though the day has lost much of the devout religious observance which marked its beginnings a century and more ago, it is to-day a great national day of rejoicing, and the people observe it in whatever manner they deem most fitting. The old ideals are passing; times change, and customs with them. The change does not necessarily mean a decadence; for the world never saw a time when men did so much for the practical aid and uplifting of their fellow-men.

HAWAII'S ELECTION.

The recent election in Hawaii resulted in a triumph for the native party. The white voters divided on the same political lines that exist here, while the native voters remained in solid phalanx. As a result, they have a majority in the territorial legislature, and elected Robert Wilcox, a supporter of ex-Queen Lil, delegate to Congress. It is said he achieved his success by promising the natives that, if elected, he would go to Washington and restore the queen to her throne.

Reports from the islands are to the effect that the whites are much worried over the native triumph, and regret they did not unite to make headway against the natives at the polls, instead of dividing into Democrats and Republicans. It may be, however, that the accession to power of the native party may prove a blessing, in the long run. With power comes responsibility; and the Kanaka contingent will learn more about the limitations of legislation through their control of it than in any other way. They will soon find that the restoration of the queen is impossible; and the net result may be that the natives will become better citizens, and more fitted for political responsibility, than they would were they kept indefinitely in the minority.

There are occasions when Mr. Bryan makes a good prophet. The next day after the election he said he would not be a candidate for Senator from Nebraska, and a few hours later it was discovered that the Nebraska legislature is Republican. No, Mr. Bryan will not be a candidate.

Kentucky has a boy governor no longer. He's married now.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The question of the construction of the Nicaragua canal will be one of the most important before Congress at the coming session. It may be well to refresh the minds of readers as to the status of legislation thereon.

The Hepburn bill providing for the building of a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua passed the House of Representatives on May 2 last. It did not reach a vote in the Senate, but is made the special order of business for Monday, December 10, in that body.

This bill provides for a strictly American canal. It authorizes the President to purchase from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica the strip of territory needed; it empowers the Secretary of War to build the canal, at a cost not to exceed $140,000,000; and it appropriates $10,000,000 to begin the work.

This bill ignores utterly the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It means an United States canal, built by this government, and under its absolute and exclusive control, without any interference from any other nation.

That treaty, by the way, is still pending in the Senate. It was agreed to on February 5, 1900, but must be ratified by that body to make it effective. It is to be remembered that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 provides that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall attempt to control a canal across Nicaragua, and provides that the canal shall be neutral. That treaty has never been abrogated, though atempts have been made to do so, and it therefore still in force.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was intended to take the place of the Clayton-Bulwer one. Under it, the United States is authorized to construct a Nicaraguan canal, which is to remain neutral in case of war, and is not to be fortified. What the Senate will do with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is an open question. Possibly it may be allowed to die by that body not ratifying it within the period stipulated.

In this connection, Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President-elect, expressed the following opinion last spring, shortly after the treaty was framed:

> I most earnestly hope that the pending treaty concerning the isthmian canal will not be ratified unless amended so as to provide that the canal when built shall be wholly under the control of the United States, alike in peace and war. This seems to me vital, no less from the standpoint of our sea power than from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine.

FRANCE AND KRUGER.

An increase in Boer activity in the Transvaal preceded and accompanies Kruger's arrival in France. The old Boer hopes for armed intervention, and the intense enthusiasm of the mercurial French populace has undoubtedly given him new hope that such an outcome may be reached.

He is, of course, doomed to disappointment. The inveterate French hatred of England displays itself in the demonstrations in honor of Mr. Kruger, but the government of France has not the smallest idea of taking up arms in the lost cause of the Boers. This is perfectly understood in England, and the London press is therefore remarkably moderate in its comments upon the emotional French outburst of enthusiasm over Kruger.

There is more French politics than anything else in the whole demonstration. The opponents of the existing government seized upon the visit of the ex-president to make trouble, by exciting the prejudices of the French masses against President Loubet and the present ministry. The national leaders are doing all in their power to place the government "in a hole," and they may set forces to work that will eventually overturn the ministry; but they do not want war, nor will war result.

With the Chinese question at the front, no European power dare provoke a war with any other. France could not in any case undertake war with Great Britain without Russia's consent and help; and Russia certainly is not in a position at present to undertake this task. Mr. Kruger's mission to Europe will fail, and then it is probable the useless guerilla warfare of the Boers in South Africa will end. The Transvaal and the Orange River Colony have been annexed to the British empire, and nothing but a war, which would eventually involve all Europe, can change that status.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The war department has made the statement through the Adjutant General that it intends to bring home from the Philippines all the volunteers, and dischargethem in this country before July 1 next. It hardly needed the official announcement of this purpose, for by the provisions of the law itself the term of enlistment of the volunteers expires on that day, and the bringing back of these men is a necessary part of their discharge.

It is expected that Congress, at its coming session, will enact legislation which will enable the war department to raise enough regulars to take the place of the volunteers. In that case, any of the latter who care to continue in the army will be re-enlisted, and it is believed a large proportion of them will do so. The number of regulars to be provided for must depend on the result of the campaign in the dry season now beginning. It may be that the insurgents, realizing the hopeless nature of their cause, will abandon their guerilla warfare, and that peace may be the result in the near future.

THE MADRID CONGRESS.

There has but very little been made public of the deliberations of the Spanish-American Congress at Madrid. Its sessions were secret—though why they should be so is hard to understand. Its ostensible object was to promote closer trade relations between Spain and the South American republics, which were once her dependencies.

The theory of the gathering was that there should be close relations, in a commercial way, between countries whose people are of the same race, language and customs. The movement originated with Spain herself, but it does not seem to have resulted in any practical steps to promote Spanish trade with South America. There was much speech-making along the lines of the need of solidarity among the Latin races, but very little in the way of business action. The most sensible utterance we have noted was that of Senator Alonzo Criado, delegate from Uruguay, who declared the Latin race should not hate the Anglo-Saxons, but rather strive to imitate them.

It is a safe guess that Grover Cleveland stands where he stood in 1895.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

The Reuter dispatch from Pekin this morning takes an eminently common sense view of the situation. The foreign ministers at the Chinese capital are discussing what demands should be made upon the empire as a condition of peace. They do not possess full powers. Each has to refer points to his home government; and, worse than all, there seems no likelihood of their agreeing at all. Even should they do so, the whole matter would have to be referred to the various governments, and there is every probability of disagreement there. The outcome necessarily will be the prolongation of the negotiations to an interminable length, with constant embarrassment from the continuance of the present anomalous condition of joint occupancy by the armies of the different nations.

The suggestion of the Reuter telegram, attributed to "competent judges" there of the present condition of affairs, has the merit of business-like brevity and common sense. It is that each nation appoint plenipotentiaries, who shall meet at Washington, and agree upon the terms to be imposed on China. This done, the conditions should be presented as a demand, not allowing objection on the part of China. As is well known, our own government is annoyed at the delay, and is urging more rapid action. It is to be hoped some plan like that suggested shall be adopted to facilitate the negotiations.

The prevailing official opinion at Washington is that it is the purpose of Great Britain, Germany and Russia to exact an indemnity so heavy that China can not pay it; then pledges of territory will be required in place of the cash which China can not obtain, and this will mean, eventually, the partition of the empire among the European powers.

If this be correct, the United States is placed in an embarrassing position. We must either join in this land-grabbing scheme, or abandon our claim for indemnity. Our China expedition has cost about $20,000,000, and we have claims for about that much more against the Chinese government. But, large as is this sum, it would be better to consider it the cost of the relief of our legation at Pekin, and let it go at that, than to allow the United States to become involved in the scheme which appears to be the line of action determined upon by the European powers.

THE ICE TRUST.

Once more the difficulty of handling the trust question by means of restrictive laws is illustrated. The notorious Tammany ice trust in New York became familiar to voters all over the Union during the late campaign, because all the leading Democratic officials of the metropolis, from Mayor Van Wyck down, were shown to be large shareholders.

The sharp increase in the price of ice made by this trust caused a public demand for legal proceedings. New York has a very severe anti-trust law, and the attorney general made application to a justice of the state supreme court for the appointment of a referee to examine the company's officials and to inspect its books. This was granted.

The ice trust resisted this, and applied to the appellate division of the supreme court for a stay of proceedings before the referee, on the ground that the section of the state anti-trust law requiring officials of a trust to testify against themselves is unconstitutional.

The court sustains this point, and declares the section in question to be null and void. It is a question of the constitutional rights and immunities of citizens. If the ice trust has been guilty of making contracts in restraint of trade, its officers are criminally liable, not only under the New York law, but under the national anti-trust enactment of 1890, and the court holds that to require these officers to testify to facts that would establish their guilt would be an infringement of the rights assured them by the constitution.

The state anti-trust law tried to avoid this by protecting them from criminal prosecution as individuals under the state code. But they would be liable to prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law in the United States courts, and the state law could not give them immunity from this. Hence the decision. Therefore the prosecution must obtain its evidence from other sources, and if it can not do this, the case collapses from lack of evidence. The question will probably be taken to the Supreme court of the United States for final decision.

REDEEMED KANSAS.

Kansas redeemed herself at the recent election. For twelve years—ever since 1888—that state has been dominated by visionary crankery in its legislature. That body has, in all that time, had a Populistic majority in either one or both branches. In the first case, it prevented the passage of any well-considered law of importance; and in the second, instead of devoting themselves to practical legislation, the fusionists gave all their time to the elaboration of crank law-making.

Scores of foolish enactments were overthrown by the courts because of their unconstitutionality; and the whole legislative system of the state has been disorganized. Laws designed to help one class of citizens against another have been numerous; measures are on the statute books which prevent or hinder the collection of honest debts; and the proper control of the railroads has been almost entirely lost. Business has been injured by the folly, public credit seriously impaired, and the good name of the state of Kansas has been sullied.

The people of Kansas seem to have learned the lesson that it is not possible through legislation to bring the golden age upon the people. They have defeated the fusion forces, and placed the state's affairs in charge of a party which depends upon sure and safe legislative methods, and opposes all visionary and crank schemes. For the first time since 1888, the Republicans have elected their entire state ticket and gained full control of the legislature in both branches. Under conservative, sound and practical rule, the mistakes of the past twelve years will be corrected, and the state placed again on the path of progress. Kansas is the only Western state that made practically no gain in population during the decade, and it was simply because the Populistic legislation caused business men, and persons of affairs generally, to shun her borders.

We beg leave to inform the esteemed New York Sun that Ohio will have a member of the next Congress by the name of Snook. Of course he is a Bryan Democrat.

THE STOCK BOOM.

Wall street is active. In other words, the sale of securities—stocks and bonds of all kinds—have reached figures that equal, and perhaps surpass, those of any previous period in the history of the New York stock exchange. And the happy circumstance about this activity is that it is based on the soundness of commercial and financial conditions. It is due to the conviction on the part of buyers that these stocks and bonds will increase in value. Therefore they invest. The only halt in the advancing market has been caused by profit-taking. That is, persons who purchased securities which have risen in value since they were bought, and who do not wish to hold them as permanent investments, sell them to realize the profit on them—and then probably re-invest the money in some other stock.

Another feature of note in the market at present is that the activity is in bonds and first-class railway stocks, while the "industrials" are not handled to any great degree. One day recently, about 350,000 shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe stock were bought, and 50,000 of Union Pacific, while of Sugar Trust stock only 12,200 shares changed hands, and but 1,300 of American Tobacco Trust. The market is not a stock-gambling one. The movement is based on a belief in not only the continuance of prosperity, but its increase.

The legitimate deals in stocks—not mere gambling operations—make Wall street a most accurate barometer of conditions in the commercial and financial world. And every part of the country is vitally interested in the conditions which stimulate the extraordinary activity in the stock markets. The things that caused the latter are those which have made it possible for the American people to prosper. They are good crops, an abundance of sound money at low interest rates, and the tremendous aggregate of our export trade, which comes from our increased power of production.

TO BE MADE TERRITORIES.

The Philadelphia Times was a rampant advocate of immediate independence for the Philippines during the campaign. Since the election, it has modified its views very largely, and now declares that "if Congress would meet the Filipinos with the proposition to give them the rights of a territorial government, with permission to make their own laws in harmony with the Constitution and policy of our government, there would be peace in the Philippine islands as soon as the policy of the government became generally understood."

The New York Sun points out that this is precisely the policy of the administration. It quotes from President McKinley's letter of acceptance the following statement: "It is our purpose to give the inhabitants of the Philippines self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I mean to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago."

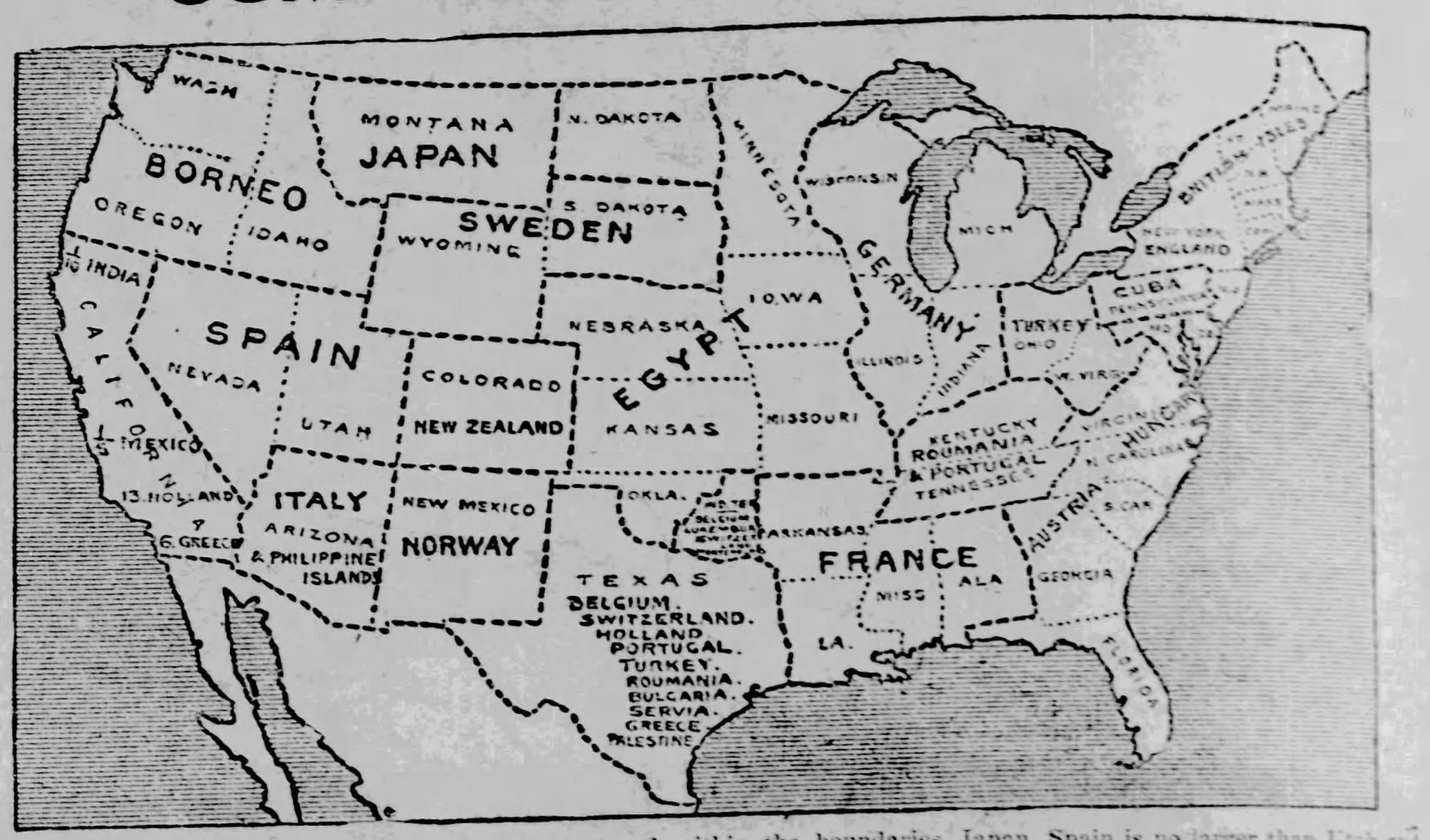
If there were no war in the islands, a territorial government of the usual kind—the kind we have always given to our territories—could be authorized at once by Congress. The first thing to do is to suppress the rebellion completely, and to restore peace to the islands. Peace first, political privileges under the flag afterwards.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

When the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law was before the House of Representatives last June, the Democrats freely charged that it was introduced for campaign effect, and would not be heard of afterwards. This charge was gratuitous. The bill, it is understood, will receive early consideration by the Senate committee on judiciary, which includes some of the ablest Republicans in that body, and a report upon it is expected at an early date.

The difficulties in the way of effective additional legislation on this subject are well understood. The grant of power to Congress by the national constitution is only to regulate commerce with foreign countries and among the several states. Trade inside a state is beyond its powers. And as the Supreme court long ago ruled that manufactures can not be considered commerce, the authority of Congress over trusts is very limited. The Democrats of the House defeated the proposition for a constitutional amendment giving full powers to Congress to control, regulate and suppress trusts; hence the only thing which can be done is to make the anti-trust law as strong as possible against these combinations.

UNITED STATES AREA COMPARED WITH OLD WORL



To gratify the curiosity of Europeans, whose interest in the United States and its people has been stimulated by the have brought this country into the focus of the world's eye, L'Illustration of recent history-making episodes that Paris has printed a map of the United States and established a comparison between its area and that of other important political divisions of the globe.

This map affords a means of impressing one with the immensity of the territory compassed within the boundaries of the United States proper. That New York state is as large as England is a reminiscence of school days, which most people will recall having been set forth in their geography lessons, but it will surprise many to learn that Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Portugal, Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Palestine could be set down comfortably within the borders of Texas. The New England states would harbor the British isles. Montana is equal to Japan, Spain is no larger than Utah and Nevada, and Germany contains approximately the same number of square miles as Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois together. Italy and the Philippine islands are equal to Arizona, and Pennsylvania matches Cuba. Five of the middle Western states, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri and the Territory of Oklahoma are as large as Egypt. Other interesting comparisons may be established by carefully examining the map.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

October Trade.

The October trade of the United States was phenomenal. The report is in all respects the most remarkable exhibit our government has ever given out. For instance, the exports of merchandise reached $163,093,597; that is they surpass by very many millions any other similar total in the trade record. The nearest approach to it was in December, 1898, when the amount was 137,850,594; the next nearest was in the month of March of the current year, when the total was $129,797,965. We thus see that the merchandise exports in October are not only larger than any previous similar result, but they are very much larger, being over 25 million dollars in excess of the highest previous month's movement. The statement is phenomenal also in the excess of merchandise exports over imports, the amount of the excess being $92,475,226. The next similar total in size was in December, 1898, when it reached $82,711,455. Finally, taking the whole trade of October (merchandise, gold and silver), the favorable balance is still found to be unique—that is, in excess of all other months of every previous year, the net favorable balance October, 1900, being $86,221,032, while the highest previous total (December, 1898), was $77,792,156. This October exhibit also brings the net favorable balance on the total trade for the ten months of 1900 up to $527,234,545, against $379,132,172 in the same ten months of 1899.

There is great danger, however, of the public making too much out of this October statement—that is, drawing from it too favorable a conclusion as to the growth in exports in indicates. The truth is, cotton (the export of which is being hastened because of the short stock in Europe), and the higher price for the same, are what have made the exhibit phenomenal. The value of this staple, which is included in the report for October, 1900, is $60,391,107, whereas in the report for the corresponding month in 1899 the value of the item was only $28,348,418. Hence if we deduct from the October, 1900, merchandise balance the difference between these values, it would leave the balance only $60,432,537 (instead of $92,475,226), which would wholly take from the exhibit its unusual character.

Good Roads.

Apparently the interest in road improvement is a continuing one. The National Good Roads' convention, which was in session in Chicago last week, has been well attended, and its committees are developing plans for securing a more unified and energetic application of the principles and methods of road improvement which experience and study have shown to be most productive of good results. Petitions for appropriations from the various state legislatures to carry on the work of building good roads will be among the means adopted for securing aid in this highly useful and necessary means of improving the material conditions of the country. The importance of this improvement has been often insisted upon here. It was enforced in an address before the convention by Mr. H. H. Ross, road expert of the Department of Agriculture, who said that the influence of hard roads upon farm property is to add five dollars in value for every dollar spent on the roads.

Refunding to Stop.

Refunding operations under the circular of March 14, 1900, are to cease with the present calendar year, according to an announcement made last week by the secretary of the Treasury. The circular referred to, known as the "Refunding Circular," invited the attention of owners of 3 per cents of 1908-18, 4 per cents of the funded loan of 1907 and 5 per cents of 1904 to the provisions of the act of March 14, relative to the exchange of such bonds for 2 per cent sols of 1930. Under its operation the Treasury has exchanged over $350,000,000 for the new 2 per cents. All persons interested are now notified that bonds intended for exchange into the 2 per cents must be forwarded for that purpose not later than December 31. Already the notification has had the effect of hastening exchanges, and it is expected that by the date fixed for the suspension of operation under the circular a total of about $400,000,000 will have been refunded. This will be the figure which the secretary desires to reach under the circular, so that his expectations are likely to be realized. So that the operation may well be set down among the successes of his administration of the Treasury department.

The Carter Case.

Captain Oberlin M. Carter finds occupation during his imprisonment for swindling the United States Government out of some $2,000,000 not only as a bookkeeper in the prison office but in directing a "continuous performance" legal fight with a view to escaping the penalty of his crime. Captain Carter does not put it in this way. In a typewritten statement he was allowed to give to the newspapers recently, he declares his entire innocence; that he never defrauded the country of a dollar; that he was convicted on suspicion without a shred of legal evidence. "My innocence," he says, "established even during my military inquisition, could have been proven again publicly and with absolute certainty long ere this had not the means of doing so been suppressed, but sooner or later, notwithstanding the crimes of my persecutors and the conspired clamor for the shame of an innocent man, my vindication is bound to come."

All that need be said about this last outburst of Carter's is that it is easier to believe that a man of his temperament and luxurious tastes could have yielded to temptation than that a score of American officers, of high rank and established character, should have conspired to do a meaner and wickeder act than embezzling public funds. If Captain Carter is the victim of persecution and conspiracy his father-in-law must have recently joined the cospirators, who include not only many eminent soldiers, but the United States courts, the Secretary of War and President McKinley.

A Cuban Opinion.

It is worth noting that at a luncheon given in honor of the Secretary of War, the Hon. Elihu Root, when he was at Santiago, Cuba, a few days ago, Civil Governor Castillo made a speech, in which he gave the Americans credit for "having accomplished more for the benefit of the Cubans in two years than the Spaniards had in three hundred." It is pleasant to believe that this Cuban official is a more trustworthy witness on this subject than the Democratic orators and newspapers that made out so bad a case against Uncle Sam during the late campaign.

The America's Cup.

William Butler Duncan, jr., has been chosen sailing manager of the new cup-defender that is to be built by these gentlemen: August Belmont, James Stillman, Col. Oliver H. Payne, Frederick G. Bourne and Henry Walters. Mr. Duncan was educated for the navy and is an amateur yachtsman of great experience. Next to C. Oliver Iselin, jr., he is thought to be the best man available for the responsible post.

The Herreshoffs are to be given a carte blanche order to build a craft that will beat Sir Thomas Lipton's new comer. They have never failed to improve on their latest model and although the Columbia will compete for the honor of defending the cup a second time, it is pretty safe to predict that the new Fife will [illegible] a new Herreshoff [illegible].

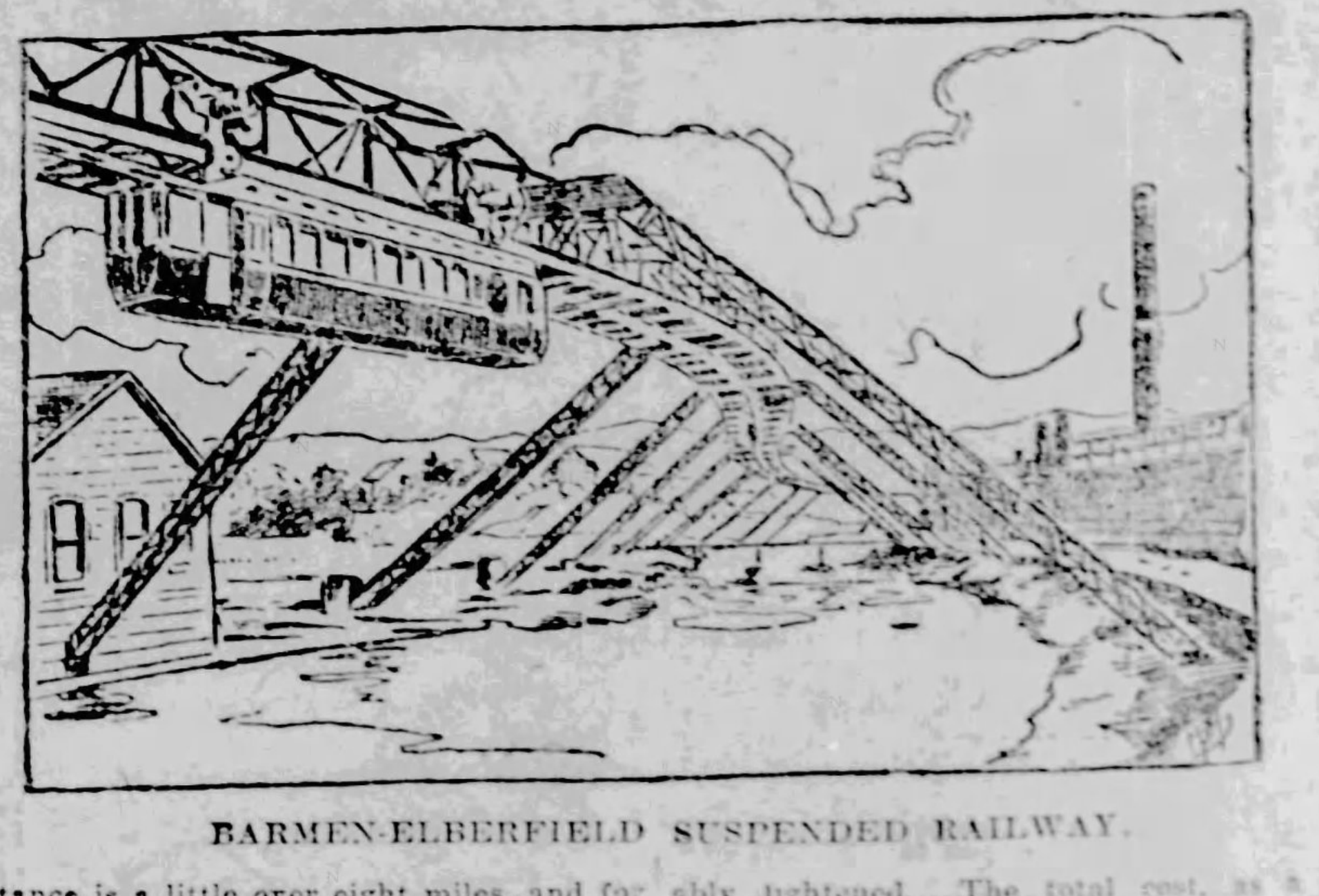
Stock Market Indications.

Judging from the action of the stock markets, the feeling with regard to the future is a decidedly cheerful one. It is true that the [illegible] on the stock exchanges is [illegible] of a purely speculative character, but at the same time it is true that the movements of the markets [illegible] usually [illegible] dex to general business conditions [illegible] as a [illegible] conditions. Only to the extent that the markets anticipate the future is there ever any variance between their movements and those in the commercial world.

Since the election there has been [illegible] class of dividend-paying stocks [illegible] a few instances even more. Sales on the New York exchange since November [illegible] approximate 20,000,000 shares [illegible] and caused a moderate reaction.

NOVEL "L" RAILROAD

Cars Hang Downward From the Track on a German Road.


BARMEN-ELBERFIELD SUSPENDED RAILWAY.

One of the purposes of Emperor William's visit to Barman and Elberfeld was to inspect the initial work that is to connect the two towns. It is a combined, suspended and one-rail line, runs from Vohwinkle to Elberfeld and Barmen, the two latter towns being centers of great industrial activity, with an aggregate population of 250,000. The distance is a little over eight miles, and for a greater part of this the track is above the Wupper river. The carriages travel literally hanging from a single rail running exactly above the center of the roof. These carriages each have two pairs of bicycle bogie wheels, one at each end of the roof, from which the whole car depends. The wheels have electric motor attachments, which develop energy sent along a second rail in the usual manner, and support the car by means of stout hooked bars, which bend from the wheel axle round one side of the rail and fix into huge steel eyes projecting from the middle line of the car's roof. The railroad itself, consisting of two distinct lines—for up and down traffic—is rightly held by cross girder work. The whole superstructure is supported at a suitable height above road and river traffic by A and O shaped trestles, the ends of which rest in masonry foundations on either side of the way.

The designed maximum speed of the railway is only 36 miles an hour, but it should be noted that curves and gradients are many. There are nineteen stations on the stretch of eight miles between the termini. Inclusive of stoppages at each of these, trains will take twenty minutes for the whole journey. Trains on this upside-down railway travel smoothly, with very little vibration and practically no noise. They are amply provided with brakes and usual safety appliances, and by a somewhat novel provision, regulate the signals automatically.

As the line follows a route directly over the Wupper river or over the country road to Volwinkel, very little was expended by the local authorities in buying up private land to run over. It is notorious that compensation money constitutes generally the heaviest item in railway construction expenditure, so that in this case the bill was considerably lightened. The total cost, as a matter of fact, including stations, all erections and equipments, works out at a little over $50 a foot, which is considered by experts as an extremely low figure. The total cost was $2,000,000.

Eugene Langen, of Cologne, was the originator of the "hanging" railway, but in a trial stretch in 1893 the cars were supported by double sets of wheels running on two lines. The inventor subsequently died before seeing his system put to practical use. The original idea was improved and modified to the monorail system by engineering firms in Nuremburg and Augsburg, to whom the work of erection was entrusted. In 1894 a trial section of this monorail suspension system was put up in Cologne, and this was found to be so eminently satisfactory that the sister towns of Elberfield and Barmen entered upon negotiations for the construction of a line. Building was commenced in the spring of 1898.

"ENGLISHING" OF FOREIGN NAMES.

The fact that the name of our island possessions in the Far East is spelled Philippine, while the generic name of the inhabitants is spelled Filipino, has puzzled many people.

The explanation lies in the fact that proper names are frequently transliterated when taken from one language into another. For instance, the Spanish alphabet lacks the letter W. In using a proper name the Spanish letters must be transliterated—that is, the Spanish letter [illegible] which [illegible]. For example, the title, Prince of Wales, appears in Spanish as "el Principe de Gales."

The islands in question were named for Philip II. of Spain, when the islands were conquered by the Spanish. Now, the name Philip is spelled Felipe in Spanish, since the [illegible] f is unknown in that language. [illegible] tained from the Greek. Hence, the islands [illegible] official chart of the group, issued by the Spanish government in 1875, which is in the writer's possession, "el Archipielago Filipino."

But the English geographers, historians and other writers of that day, transliterated the Spanish word [illegible] English [illegible] ish king's name; hence the islands always figure in English as the Philippines.

Now, as to the word Filipino, applied to a native of the islands, [illegible] in a newspaper before May 1, 1898,—the date of Dewey's victory?

Probably not. There was no previous need [illegible] prior to that time for the word. But the United States military and naval officers in their official communications to the government, the newspaper correspondents in their dispatches and letters, adopted the word, which has [illegible]

There are many proper names [illegible]

The "Englishing" of foreign names, as exemplified in the word Philippine [illegible]

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Butter knife	.85
Soup ladle	2.50
Child's set 3 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33 For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

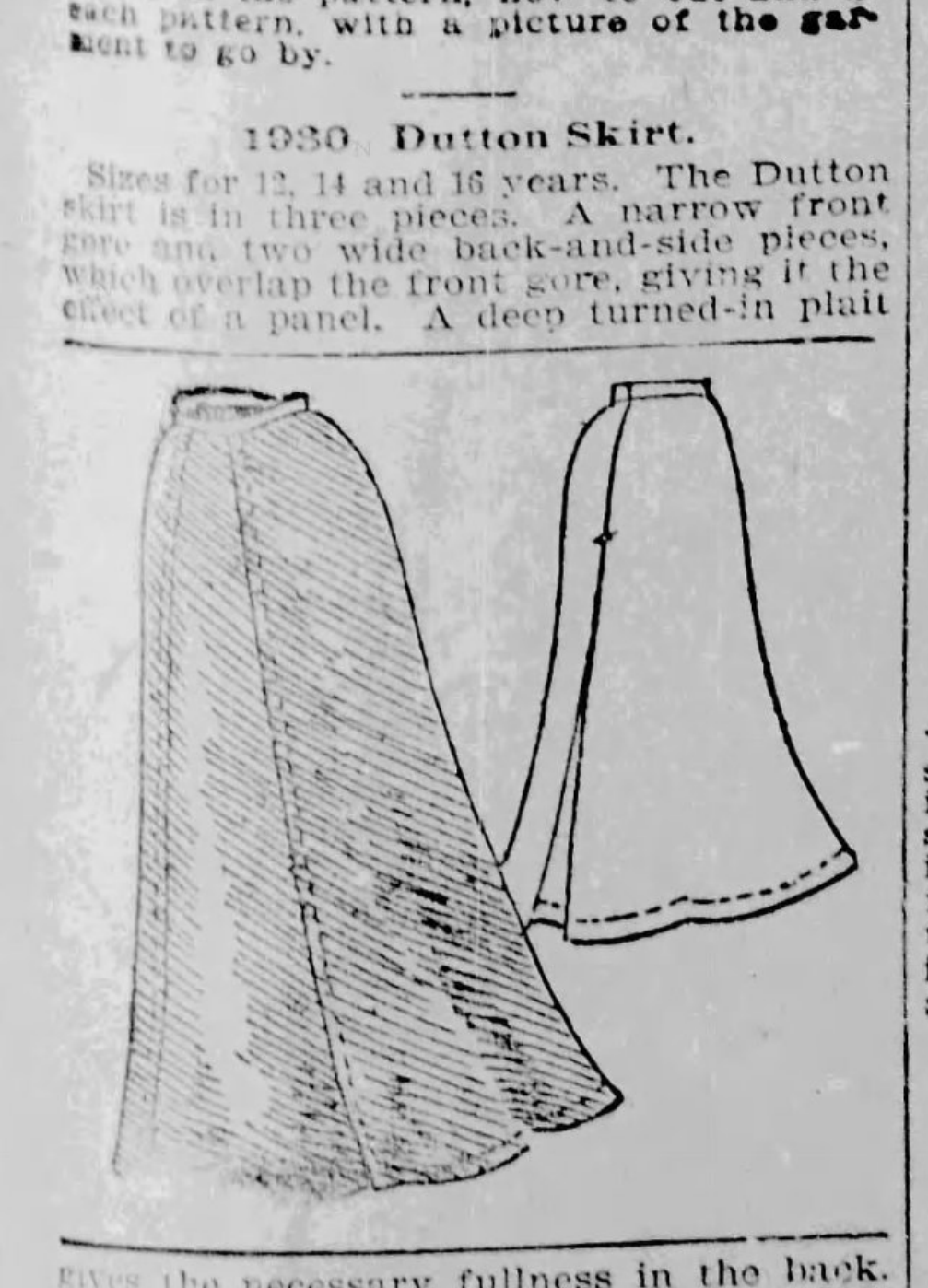
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

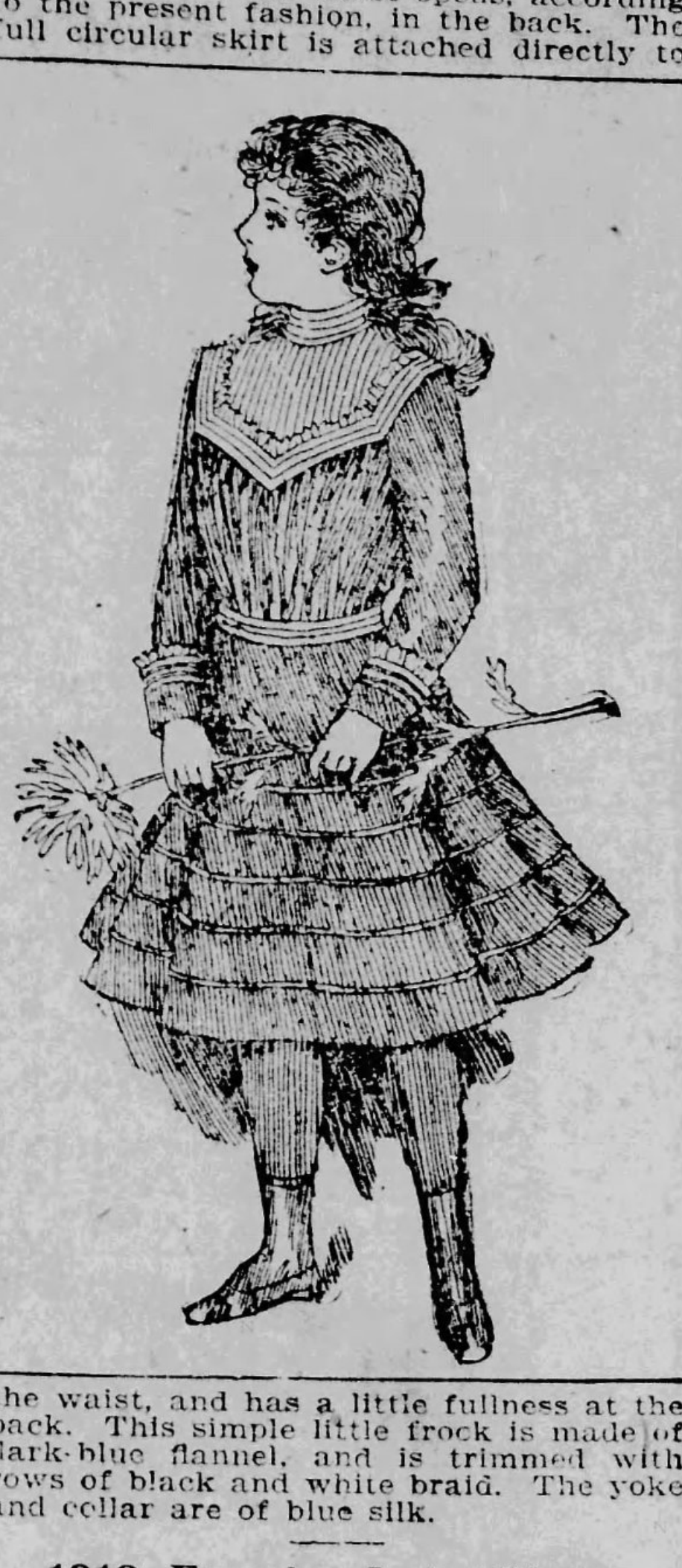
1930 Dutton Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The Dutton skirt is in three pieces. A narrow front gore and two wide back-and-side pieces, which overlap the front gore, giving it the effect of a panel. A deep turned-in plait gives the necessary fullness in the back. The skirt is of veiling and machine-stitched. Poplin would be stylish made in this fashion, or cashmere or "serge flannel."



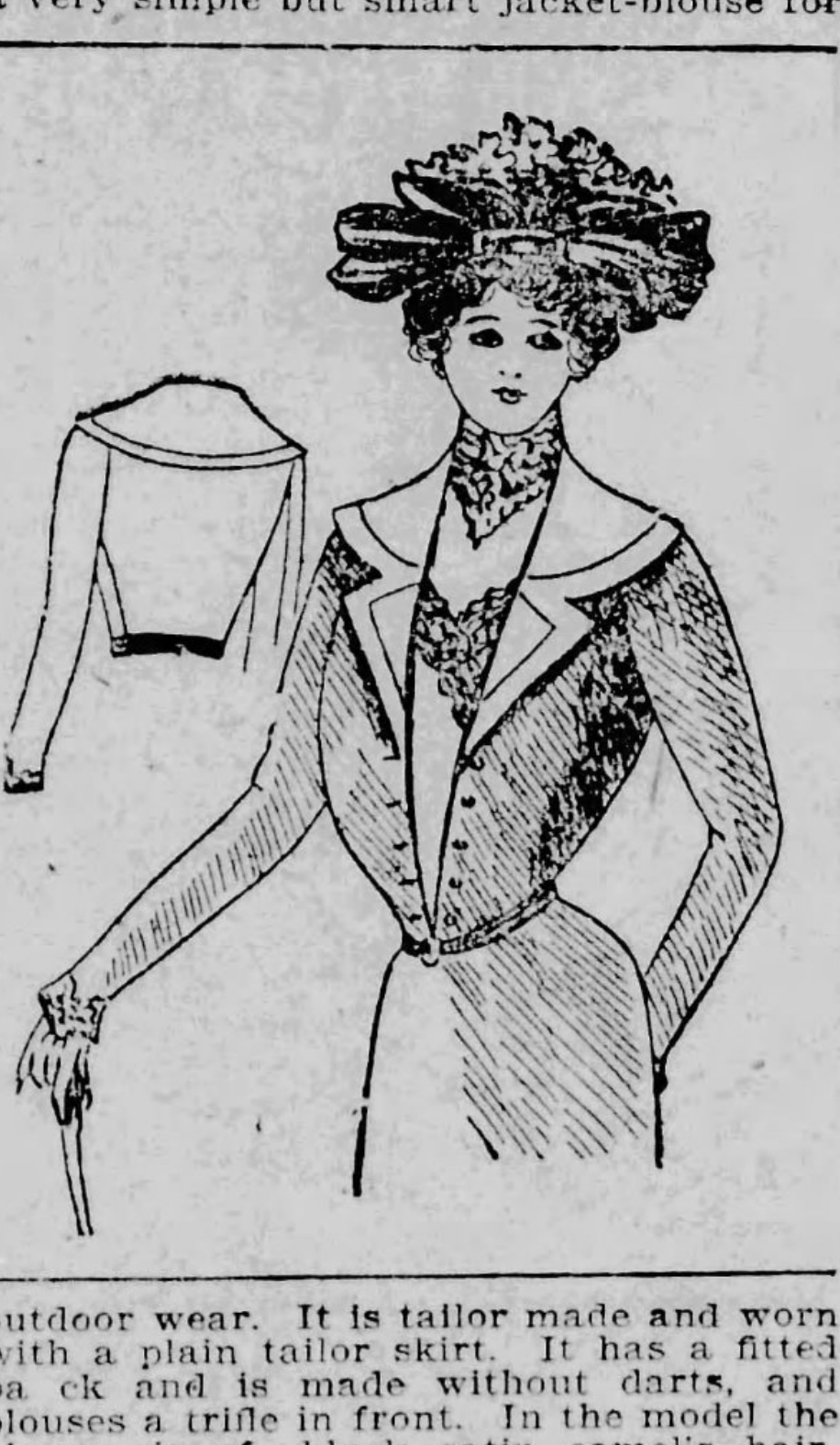
1936—Effie Frock.

Sizes for 6 and 8 years. The Effie frock, in sizes six and eight, is a pretty school frock. It can be made of flannel or any wool goods. The waist has a plain half-fitted lining, on which the full body is faced. A fitted band outlines the pointed yoke. The two-piece sleeve has a turn-back cuff, and the waist opens, according to the present fashion, in the back. The full circular skirt is attached directly to the waist, and has a little fullness at the back. This simple little frock is made of dark-blue flannel, and is trimmed with rows of black and white braid. The yoke and collar are of blue silk.



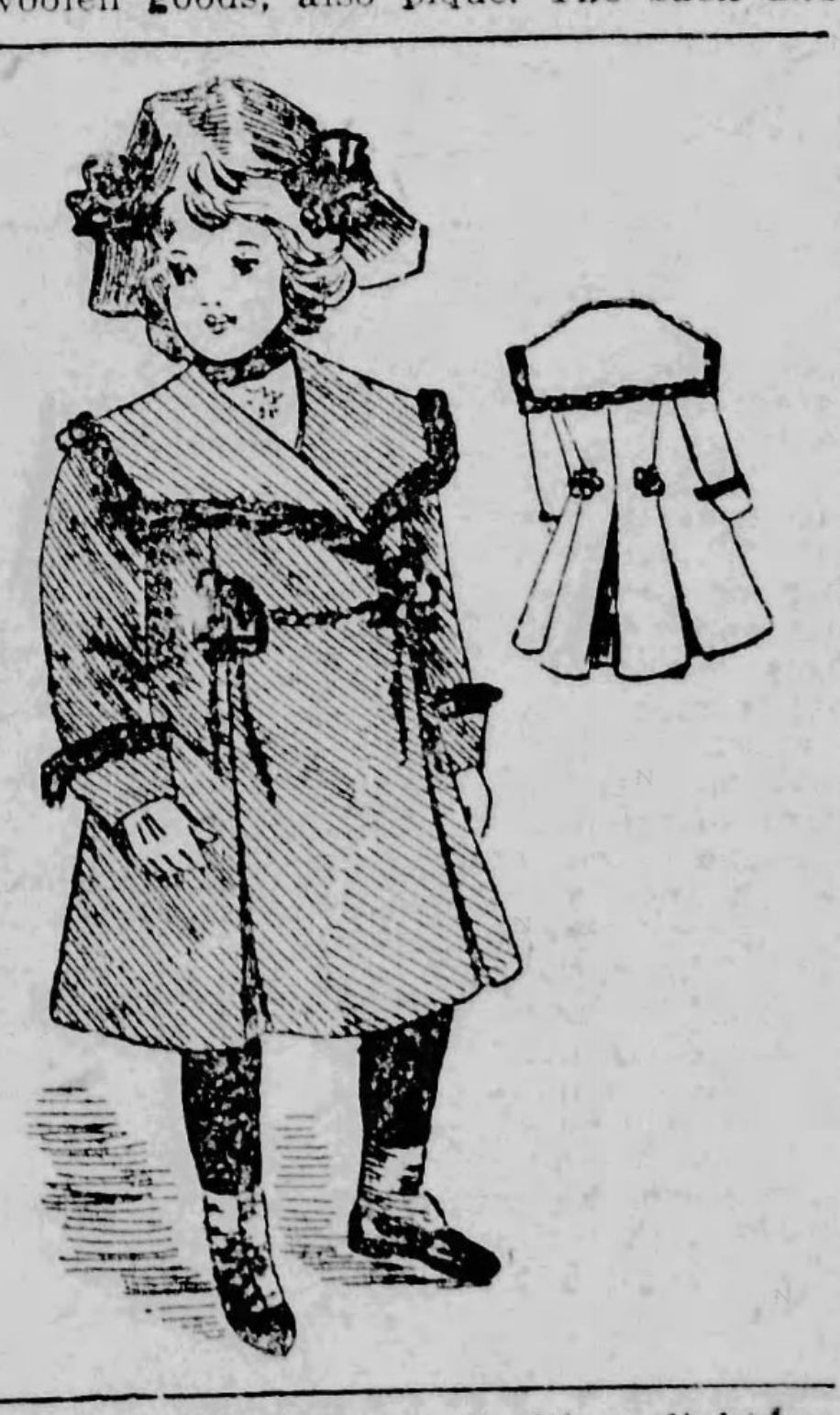
1919—Farquhar Jacket Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very popular style of light-weight garment for fall or moderate winter weather is shown in the "Farquhar," a very simple but smart jacket-blouse for outdoor wear. It is tailor made and worn with a plain tailor skirt. It has a fitted back and is made without darts, and blouses a trifle in front. In the model the blouse is of black satin camel's hair, lined with white serge silk, and fastened with black-satin buttons.



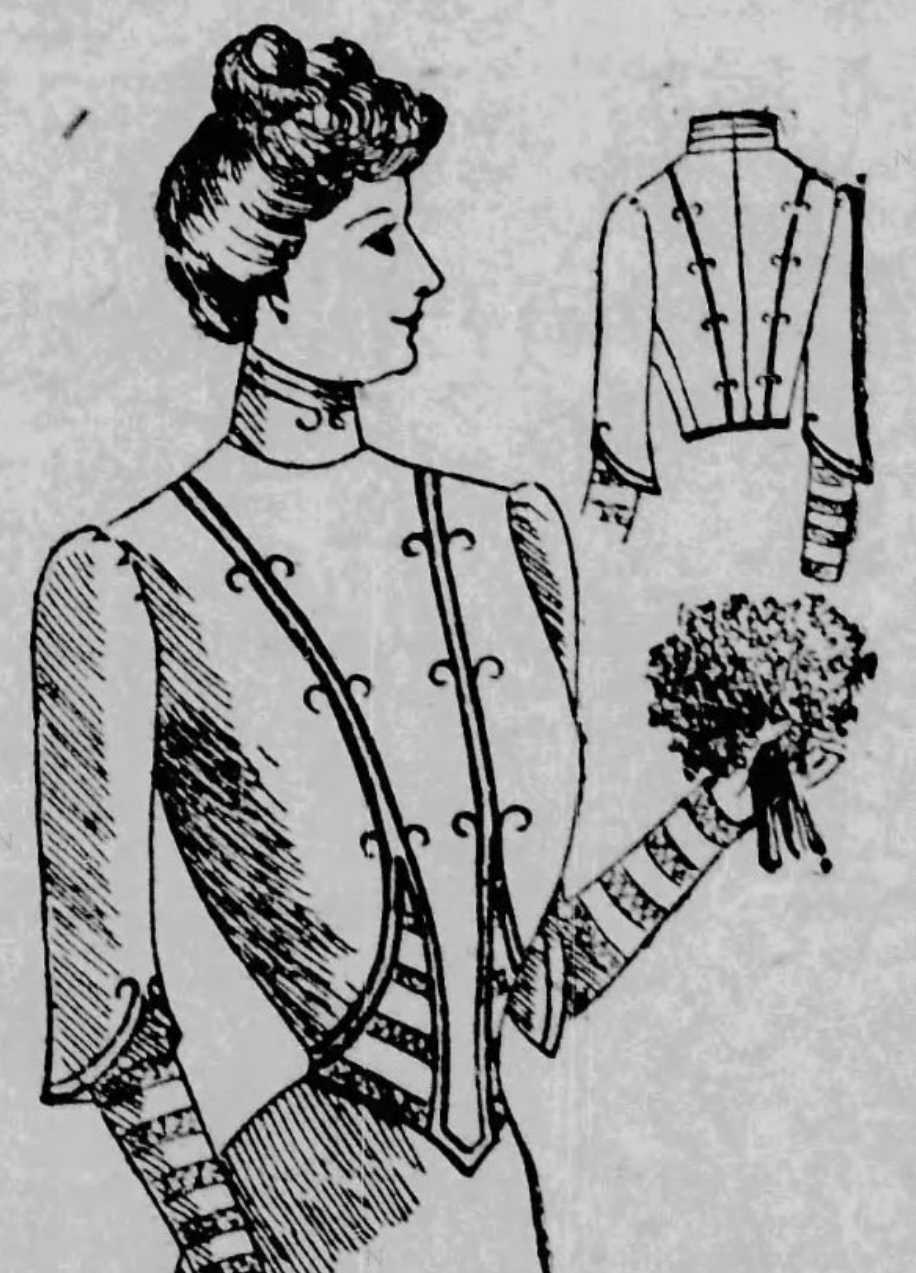
1587—Joyce Coat.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. An excellent model for little coats for girls or boys, suitable for any of the favorite silk or woolen goods, also pique. The back and side-form seams are cut with a slight extension, which is turned in, giving the effect of a side-plait, and the fronts are laid in a forward turned side-plait on each side. The tucks end at the waist line, allowing the material to fall loosely below the waist. A frill of lace, embroidery or ribbon and rosettes are the only trimming.



1921—Landor Basque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Landor basque is a stylish design that opens at the back. The side-forms of the back run to the shoulder, and the front is slashed at the darts to show a fitted vest. A fitted lingerie sleeve is used with the flaring one-piece outer sleeve. This basque should be tailor-finished, and is suitable for silk or wool fabrics. A dark pearl satin is used in the model, the vest and under-sleeve being of black and white silk. Narrow black silk braid forms the decorations.

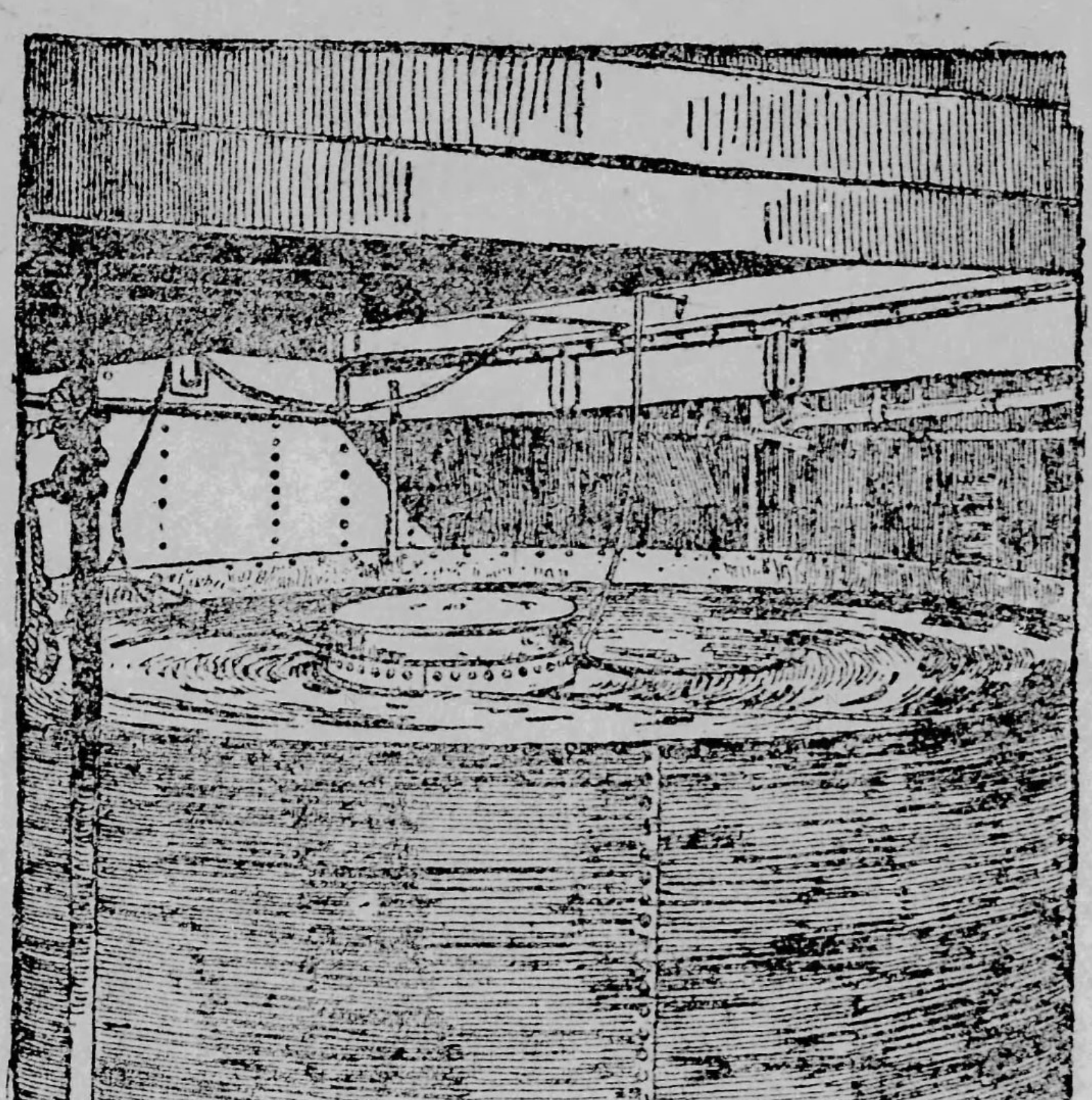


DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

Indians Starving.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 23.—Hundreds of Indians on the Mesa Grande reservation are reported to be on the verge of starvation because of the failure of their supplies of manzanita berries and acorns, due to drougth last June.

HOW UNCLE SAM WILL LAY THE NEW PHILIPPINE CABLE



ONE OF THE CABLE TANKS.

Within a short time the work of laying the inter-island cable in the Philippines will be begun. For some time the difficulty of communication between the islands has seriously hampered American operations in the Philippines and has been the subject of complaints to the government from Gen. Otis, Gen. MacArthur and other officers. It was obvious that some method of quick communication must be put into operation, as the dispatches carried by the warships were in many cases too slow of delivery to be practicable. As soon as this important undertaking of laying a cable had been decided upon the war department set about finding a suitable vessel in the transport service. The Burnside was chosen on account of her large capacity, and her shallow draft in proportion to her size. She is the first cable ship ever owned by the United States.

The Burnside was formerly owned by Spain and named the Rita. She was captured during the war by the Yale, while trying to run the blockade off Porto Rico with a cargo of arms and ammunition, towed to Charleston, S. C., and there taken in charge by Capt. Laflin, her present commander, re-named and put into commission, first as a transport carrying mules and general government stores to Cuba and afterwards as troopship. Taken to the Morse Iron Works in Brooklyn the Burnside was there reconstructed and transformed into a cable steamer. The cabins and saloons were refurnished with a view to accommodating army officers and their wives en route to the Philippines. Three huge tanks of copper were placed in her hold, each capable of holding 250 miles of cable. These tanks are 25 feet in diameter and 15 feet in depth with an iron core in the center to keep the cable in position when being paid out from the ship.

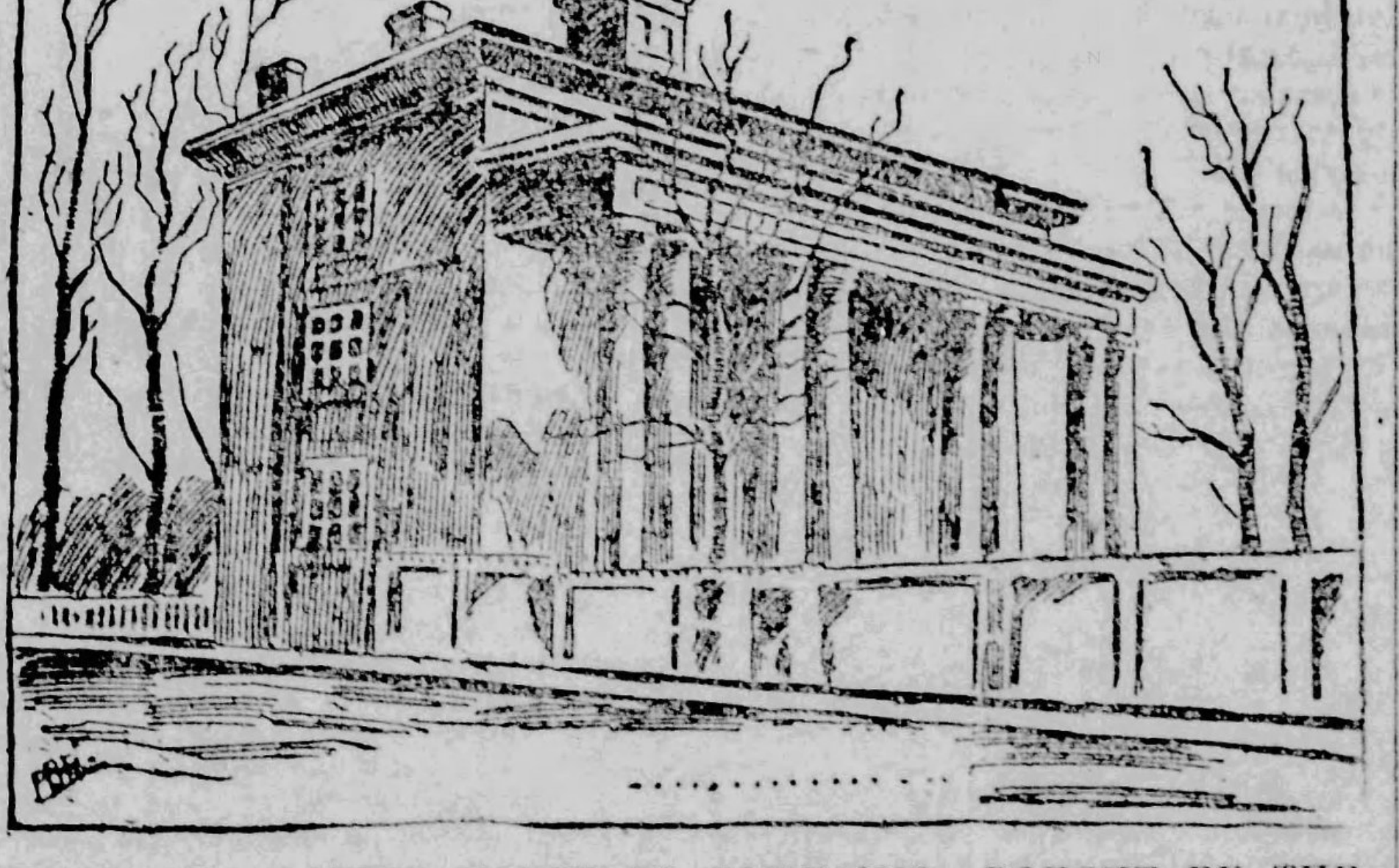
Capt. Squires, of the signal corps, assisted by Mr. Hamilton, will have entire charge of the cable laying. A submarine cable is of two sizes, the core, or deep sea portion, and the armor part, or shore ends, the latter being several times larger than the former to withstand successfully the wear and tear of sea wash and tide, anchors and other shallow water injury.

The core consists of seven fine copper wires which carry the current, covered with pure para rubber, which is again surrounded by para rubber compounds and then wound around with cloth tape saturated with tar, making the entire cable about five-eights of an inch in thickness and weighing 50 tons to the 35 miles of cable length. This is the deep sea cable. The shore end cable is somewhat differently constructed. The core is covered with what is called a beading made of jute yarn saturated with tar. Then comes an armor of 16 mild steel wires and an outer coating of jute yarn, making the total thickness two and five-eighth inches. Gutta percha in the manufacturing of cables has been displaced entirely by pure para rubber, the latter having been found the best to withstand the depredations of the toredo, an insect that eats its way to the core of the cable for the sake of the gutta percha, finally reaching the copper wire and thus severing the telegraphic communication.

Laying the cable is going to be a difficult and delicate job. A crew of more than 20 men will have the handling of the cable, and their duty will be to see that it is paid out properly and that it runs smoothly from the great tanks to the deck, and hence out into the water. If the ocean-bed were fairly level cable laying would be a comparatively easy operation. But in the Philippine islands region the sea bottom is extremely rough, full of high mountains and deep chasms. Moreover the charts are few and what there are are mainly unreliable. Consequently the cable layers will not know until they find out for themselves when the slender strand is stretching up the side of a submarine mountain and when it is descending into the depths. After the Burnside has done her work there will be some new information regarding the ocean bottom between the more important islands, that will be valuable to navigators.

On reaching the point from whence the cable is to be laid the crew proceed to land the heavy shore ends, this being done by hauling from the beach with ropes and supporting the cable with rubber air balloons until sufficient length is landed. Connection having been made with the signal station on shore the Burnside will set out for the shore with which communication will be established, going at a rate from 4 to 8 knots an hour. She must proceed cautiously, as the rate at which the cable is paid out depends on the depth of the water. In 2,000 fathoms of water, for instance, the length of cable from the ship to the point of contact with the ocean bed is 20 miles. A sudden shallow from very deep water, as in the case of a submarine mountain, is likely to break the cable by too sharply shortening the slack. Then the tedious work of grappling for the end must be undertaken. Captain Squires, who has the work in charge, is an expert of long experience in cable work.

'WHITE HOUSE" OF THE CONFEDERACY



JEFFERSON DAVIS'S HOUSE IN RICHMOND, BOUGHT BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY FOR A MUSEUM.

AGUINALDO WAS WOUNDED

Rumor in Manila Concerning the Alleged Killing of Rebel Chief.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The latest mail from Manila received at the War department brings an interesting budget of news from the islands, some of which heretofore has been touched on in press dispatches. The Manila papers of October 18 devote considerable space to a renewal of the report concerning Aguinaldo's death in Northern Luzon. They say that the circumstantial character of this report together with the fact that General Trias recently has been signing himself "Commonder-in-chief of the insurgent forces," lends strong color to the belief that Aguinaldo may be dead. The latest account in this line comes from Nueva Ecija, in Northern Luzon, where in an outpost skirmish Aguinaldo's horse was killed and his saddle-bags with a number of personal papers were captured. It seems that a non-commissioned officer at this place had gained the confidence of a native woman, Maria Ramirez, wife of a general on Aguinaldo's staff, and had secured considerable information as to the movements of the insurgents, most of which had proved to be correct. The woman told him that in the fight at Nueva Ecija, Aguinaldo was shot from his horse and severely wounded. He was carried by his followers into the jungle, and subsequently was reported to be ill with fever. His body afterward was carried down the river on a raft, slung in a hammock and completely covered with palm leaves, but the natives who saw the passage of the raft were uncertain whether he was dead or alive. This, together with the claims of Trias and others of the insurgent generals to the chief command of the army, lead the local Manila papers to give considerable credence to the story.

New York, Nov. 23.—United States Consul Wildman, says a World dispatch from Hong Kong, has information that recent correspondence between the junta and the insurrectionists is to the effect that Aguinaldo is still alive but he is said to be suffering from a gunshot wound in his stomach.

FILIPINOS ARRESTED.

Manila, Nov. 23.—Doration Karragdag, an insurgent lieutenant colonel, and Manuelo Lazars, who, it is said, was General Torres' quartermaster, have been arrested in Bulacan province. Karragdag had previously been arrested and paroled.

MISSIONARY EFFORT.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Missionary activity in the Philippines is indicated by a recent report received at the War department which says that Rev. J. C. Goodrich, the agent of the American Bible Society in Manila, has established headquarters there, and is busily engaged in distributing the Scriptures in native dialect among the various islands. A thousand copies of the gospel, according to St. Matthew, translated into Tagalog, already have been distributed. Dr. Goodrich is now working on other translations of the gospels into Visayan, Cebu-Visayan, Ilocana and Pampango. The natives are said to receive reading matter of this sort with great eagerness.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Asthma

Do you know what it is? The hard struggle for air, the spasmodic breathing, the nights spent in a chair, all tell the story of terrible suffering. But Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures asthma. There is no doubt about it. We have hundreds of grateful testimonials to this effect.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Ohio Leads Off With a Total Larger Than She Ever Cast Before.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—The official vote of Ohio is as follows:

President—McKinley, 543,918.
Bryan, 474,882.
Ellis, 4,284.
Woolley, 10,203.
Maloney, 1,689.
Barker, 251.
Debs, 4,835.
McKinley's plurality is 69,036.

Secretary of state—Laylin, R., 543,389; McFadden, D., 474,080. Laylin's plurality, 69,309.

Supreme judge—Shauck, R., 543,318; Smalley, D., 474,138. Shauck's plurality, 69,180.

Board of public works—Goddard, R., 543,490; Brown, D., 474,018. Goddard's plurality, 69,472.

School commissioner—Bonebrake, R., 542,928; Simpkins, D., 474,626. Bonebrake's plurality, 68,302.

Food commissioner—Blackburn, R., 539,871; Yates, D., 476,794. Blackburn's plurality, 63,077.

The total vote of the state is 1,049,121, by 40,000 the largest in the history of the state, and it is believed larger than that cast by the more populous state of Illinois.

Bryan's total vote this year is 2,612 less than in 1896, when it was 477,494 against 474,882 this year.

The vote for all other parties in 1896 was 6,925 and this year it amounted to 21,011.

No minor party gets enough votes to constitute a party. The Prohibitionists, who get the highest vote, falling 290 votes short.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—Those who bet that McKinley would have 70,000 plurality in Ohio lose. The first elector on the McKinley ticket, which governs the ticket received a plurality of 69,036.

Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 21.—The official returns from Kansas counties, just compiled, show that the total vote of the state was 349,917. For President, McKinley received 187,881; Bryan, 162,077; for governor, Stanley (Rep.), 179,407; Breidenthal (fusion), 168,830. The Republicans will have a majority of 71 on joint ballot in the next egislature.

Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 22.—The official count for Nebraska, partially finished today, shows that McKinley's plurality in the state is 7,822. The total vote of the state is 251,998. Of these McKinley received 121,835, Bryan 114,013. The count on the other presidential candidates is not complete. For governor, Deitrich, Republican, has 113,879; Poynter, Fusionist, 113,018. Deitrich is the lowest man on the Republican state ticket.

Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 22.—The official vote for governor, announced last night, gives Dockery, Democrat, a plurality over Flory, Republican, of 32,147. Dockery received 350,049 votes and Flory 317,002.

West Virginia.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 24.—The Intelligencer has received complete canvassed returns from all but two counties of West Virginia, and with unofficial figures for these counties the figures are as follows: President—McKinley, 119,706; Bryan, 98,667; McKinley's majority, 21,639. Governor—White (Rep.), 118,650; Holt (Dem.), 100,103; White's majority, 18,557.

—Perfectly healthy people have pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood and makes people healthy.

HAWAII NEEDS MEN.

New York, Nov. 21.—Thirty thousand men are needed immediately in Hawaii by the sugar planters, and efforts are being made to secure the men in this country.

So great is the demand for hands that the planters will spend an enormous sum in this country to secure them. George E. Baldwin, representative of the Hawaiian sugar men, has opened an office at No. 3 Pearl street, and is engaged in securing men. Mr. Baldwin was inspector of immigration at Honolulu, and resigned the position to enter the employ of the planters.

Mr. Baldwin is now at Vancouver sending 64 men to the islands. Frank Alves, who represents him during his absence, said yesterday:

"When the United States took over Hawaii the planters knew they would have to let the Chinese and Japanese laborers go, and they were rather glad of it. The men of Asia cannot work as well as the Europeans. One sturdy white man can do more work than three yellow men.

"The planters expected that there would be a rush of men from the United States to the islands, and so they let most of their workmen go. But men did not go to the islands from the United States and the sugar planters are in a bad way for hands.

"Fifteen thousand men are needed immediately, and fifteen thousand more will be needed inside of a year. We pay a man's fare out there, and provide him with food and good accommodations while he is traveling. In Hawaii a man is required to work ten hours a day and we pay him $22 a month and provide him with good board, lodging and medical attendance. Overtime is paid for.

"We especially want men with families, and any man who wants to take a wife with him may do so and we will pay her fare. We will also defray the traveling expenses of their children. Women may work if they wish and their pay will be $15 a month and board and lodging. Children who are able to work will get $10 a month. The planters hope to populate the island.

"The Asiatics eat rice almost exclusively, don't care for meat. Well, as workers they cannot compare with the meat-eating Europeans. The yellow man starts out all right in the morning, and till about 10 o'clock, and then gets weak. His little meal of rice can't give him strength to last through the day. Three hundred meat-eaters are worth almost as much as a thousand rice-eaters."

Lampson Sherman Dead.

DesMoines, Iowa, Nov. 22.—Lampson P. Sherman, brother of the late Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, died here last evening, the result of paralysis. He was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, O., October 13, 1821. He had lived in Des Moines since 1849.

KRUGER'S ARRIVAL.

Received With Great Public Rejoicings in Marseilles and Paris.

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—Paul Kruger, former president of the South African republic, landed here at 10:45 a. m.

Mr. Kruger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles to-day. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible wave of enthusiasm from the landing stage to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings, all gathered there, prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman. From the moment the white, twelve-oared barge left the side of the Gelderland, with Mr. Kruger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheering broke out and never ceased until Mr. Kruger entered his hotel. Even then, a vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Mr. Kruger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the storm of acclamations from the solid block of thousands of enthusiastic people, Mr. Kruger said the warm reception given him to-day would do much to soothe the wounds in his heart. The Boers, he added, will never sacrifice their freedom. They will rather be exterminated to the last man.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, Mr. Kruger spoke in Dutch, and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committees for the warmth of the reception accorded him and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of the war as terribly and barbarously conducted by the British. He said:

"I have fought with savages, but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the republic of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence, it will be because they have lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration which Mr. Kruger made dispelled at once any impression that he intends to accept a compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger!" "Vive les Boers!" "Vive la Liberte!"

Marseilles, Nov. 23.—Though the enthusiasm attending Mr. Kruger's departure from Marseilles was not so boisterous and there was no such crowd present as awaited him when he landed on the quay yesterday from the Gelderland he had no reason to complain of any diminution of warmth on the part of the people of Marseilles. Mr. Kruger was up at an early hour and was ready and waiting when his landau reached the hotel to convey him to the railroad depot. Amidst the cheering of a large assembly the former president of the Transvaal entered his carriage at 9 o'clock and was driven to the station. He was accompanied by Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Pearson, Wessels, Eloff, Fischer, VanHammel, Rambaud and Heymens. Just before the departure of the train Mr. Kruger appeared on the steps of the railroad carriage, in response to the shouts of the crowd, and said:

"Citizens of Marseilles:—I thank the population of Marseilles for this warm welcome. I trust I shall find the same enthusiastic sympathy in all the cities which I am going to travel through and I hope it will be followed by actions which will continue to assist us and result in abetting our cause."

As the train left at 9:20 a. m. a great cry arose.

Mr. Kruger will spend the night at Dijon, where he will arrive at 5:20 p. m.

Extensive police precautions were taken this morning. Detachments of policemen were massed along the route from the hotel to the station, but Mr. Kruger's departure took place without any disagreeable incident.

Arrival at Paris.

Paris, Nov. 24.—Mr. Kruger arrived in Paris at 10:40 this morning and was given a magnificent reception. The boulevards were crammed with vast crowds.

Mr. Kruger and party entered the train at Dijon at 6:30 a. m. His saloon cars were attached to the train de luxe from the Riviera to Paris.

In spite of the early hour, a fair number of inhabitants assembled on the platform to cheer the departing statesman. Mr. Kruger uttered a few words of thanks to the city for its splendid welcome. The train only stopped once en route, at La Roche, where a deputation, with flags, was awaiting at the station to present Mr. Kruger with a warmly-worded address of admiration and sympathy for the Boer cause. Mr. Kruger thanked the deputation through his interpreter. The crowd, which was of respectable numbers for such a small town, gave the distinguished traveler unstinted applause.

Elsewhere along the route there were the same scenes as yesterday. People were waiting on the sides of the track and on bridges and other points of vantage. They waved their hats and cheered as the train rushed past at the highest speed.

Nearing Paris, these gatherings grew more frequent and of larger numbers, until the train approached the terminus, the Gare de Lyon, here. Then a remarkable spectacle was presented. Not only the windows but the roofs of the houses commanding a view of the track were covered with spectators. In addition, the railroad employes, engineers, cleaners, porters and guards, had clambered on the trains lying on the side of the tracks and at the coaling platforms—at every point where a glimpse even of only the train itself, could be secured.

This, however, was merely a foretaste of the spectacle which greeted Mr. Kruger's eyes when the train steamed into the station itself. Notwithstanding stringent precautions to admit only ticket-holders, a large assemblage filled the station, while through the open doors could be seen a huge concourse of people gathered in the court yard outside. The mayor and municipal councillors, a number of senators, deputies, army officers and reporters were mustered on the platform.

Mr. Kruger entered his vehicle and was at once driven off for his hotel amid enthusiastic cheering, which followed him along the whole route—along the outer boulevards, across the Place de la Republique, which was a perfect sea of spectators, and through the central boulevards. He arrived at the Hotel Scribe at 11:30 a. m.

A large escort of mounted municipal guards rode around Mr. Kruger's carriage.

Along the main boulevards the crowds increased in size and as Mr. Kruger reached the central portion of the city the sidewalks were blocked and every window was filled with sightseers, trees had been climbed and boxes, chairs and ladders were brought into use to permit a glimpse of the noted stranger. Within two blocks of the hotel the streets were so crowded that progress was impeded. The police precautions were very stringent. A space, extending half a block from the hotel, was cordoned by rows of mounted republican guards, augmented by files of arms of municipal guards. Over the entire route from the station to the hotel entrance cries greeted Mr. Kruger. Shout after shout arose, until there was a continuous roar of cheering. When the Boer president entered the clear area in front of the hotel the demonstration was uproarious.

Mr. Kruger, bareheaded, bowed on all sides, while the air was rent with cries of "Vive Kruger!" "Vive les Boers!" Mr. Kruger quickly alighted from his carriage and entered the hotel, but the mass of spectators was not satisfied and the people souted, yelled and clapped their hands in chorus until a window the balcony was opened and Mr. Kruger appeared. Then hats were again thrown into the air and shouting was resumed with renewed vigor. Handkerchiefs and flags were waved and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The scene before the hotel continued for over an hour. A body of students, bearing flags, attempted to march past the hotel, but were stopped. Nothing daunted, the students broke into cries and songs until Mr. Kruger again appeared in response to their demonstrations, after which he retired for luncheon.

A sight which stirred the feelings of the crowd to the utmost was the appearance on the balcony of the great grandchildren of Mr. Kruger, waving a Boer flag. The little ones were cheered to the echo, as, held aloft by a servant, they unfurled the Boer colors.

KRUGER'S THREAT.

Brussels, Nov. 24.—The Soir says that Mr. Kruger on his arrival at the Hague will ask for mediation and if unsuccessful, he will make public all the documents of state in his possession, showing the secrets of the war. The paper adds that Mr. Kruger believes that when Europe knows the truth it will produce such an outburst of public opinion that Great Britain will be compelled to be less harsh. The Soir adds that, failing this, Mr. Kruger will return to the Transvaal.

The Depth of Despair.

Edith (to Ethel, who has just returned from Europe)—O, Ethel, were you seasick?

Ethel—Seasick! Why, Ethel, I went into the stateroom and sat down on my best hat—and I didn't care.—Life.

STOCKMAN'S FINGERS

Same on Both Hands.

W. E. Beckham, a corking heavyweight of Burton, Kan., is in the live stock business. He did not need to pay much attention to the food he ate, until about two years ago an attack of grip left him partially paralyzed. His experience with food is well worth reading:

"The third and little finger on each hand became partially paralyzed, and my spine was affected just below the back of the neck. This came from a severe attack of the grip two years ago. I almost entirely lost the use of my hands.

"This condition continued several months, in spite of all kinds of baths and treatments. In the meantime my stomach, bowels and digestive organs became affected and deranged. My liver seemed to have no more action than if I had no liver at all. No food of any kind tasted right, and I run down from 210 pounds to 160.

"One day the groceryman asked me if I had ever tried Grape-Nuts food. He told me that it was recommended as a brain and nerve food, and that it was pre-digested.

"So I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts, and carried some in my pocket. Now and then, when I felt hungry, I would take some of the food into my mouth and allow it to melt before swallowing. The food has a delicious taste, and I began to improve right away. In three days' time I was very much better.

"I continued the use of Grape-Nuts, and continued to improve steadily. In a few weeks longer I was strong and had regained the use of my hands perfectly. In less than five months I was back to over 200 pounds, as you see me in the picture which I send. Am now 51 years old and never had better health in all my life. I passed a first-class medical examination about four months ago in a life insurance company.

"My recovery to good health is solely due to the use of Grape-Nuts food. As a brain and nerve food, there is nothing equal to it. You can use any part of this letter, and I hope it may lead some unfortunate invalid to health."

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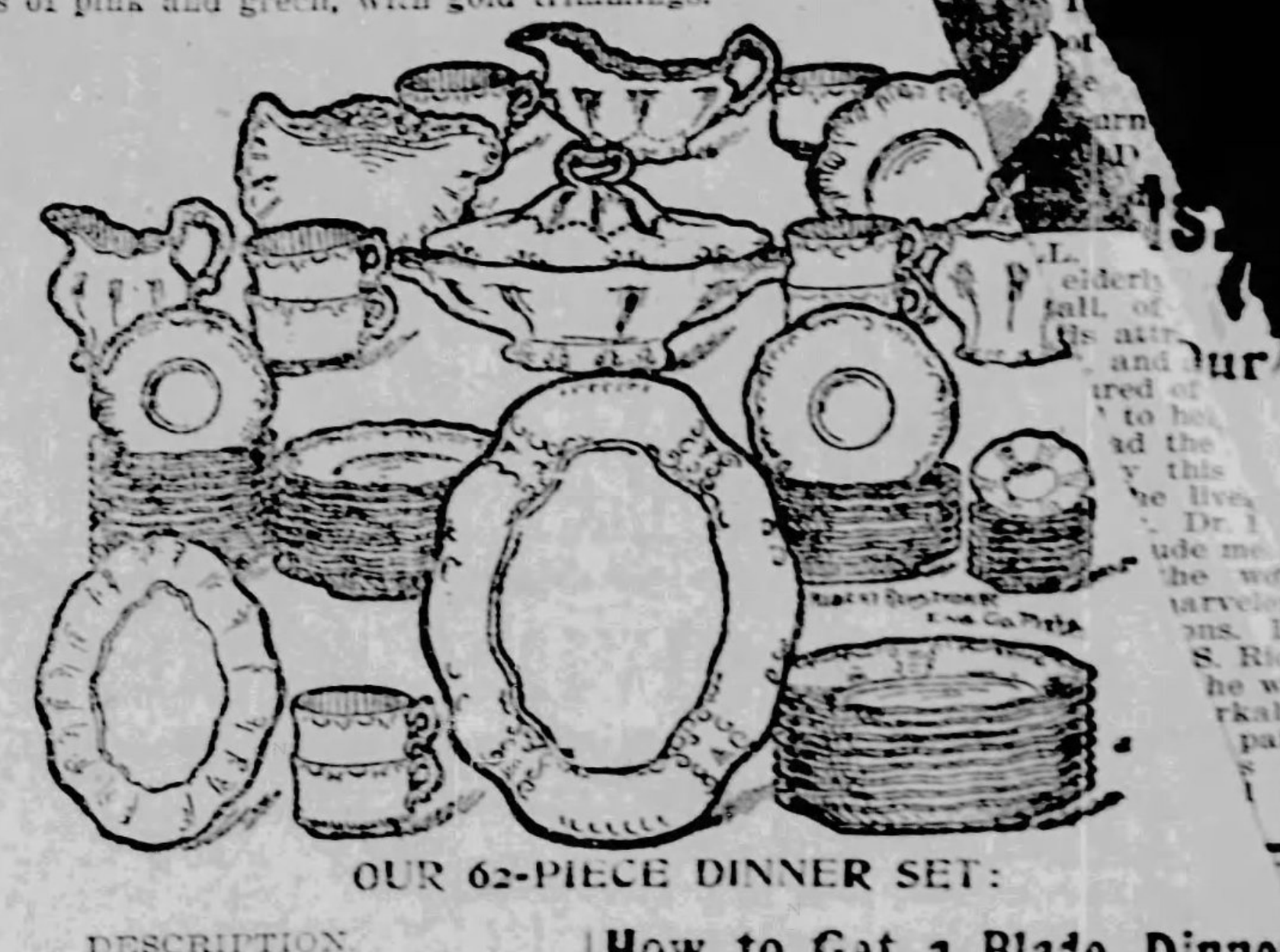
Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines an shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.25
Decorated	4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.80
Decorated	5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:

Plain White	$5.50
Decorated	7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

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Toledo, Ohio.

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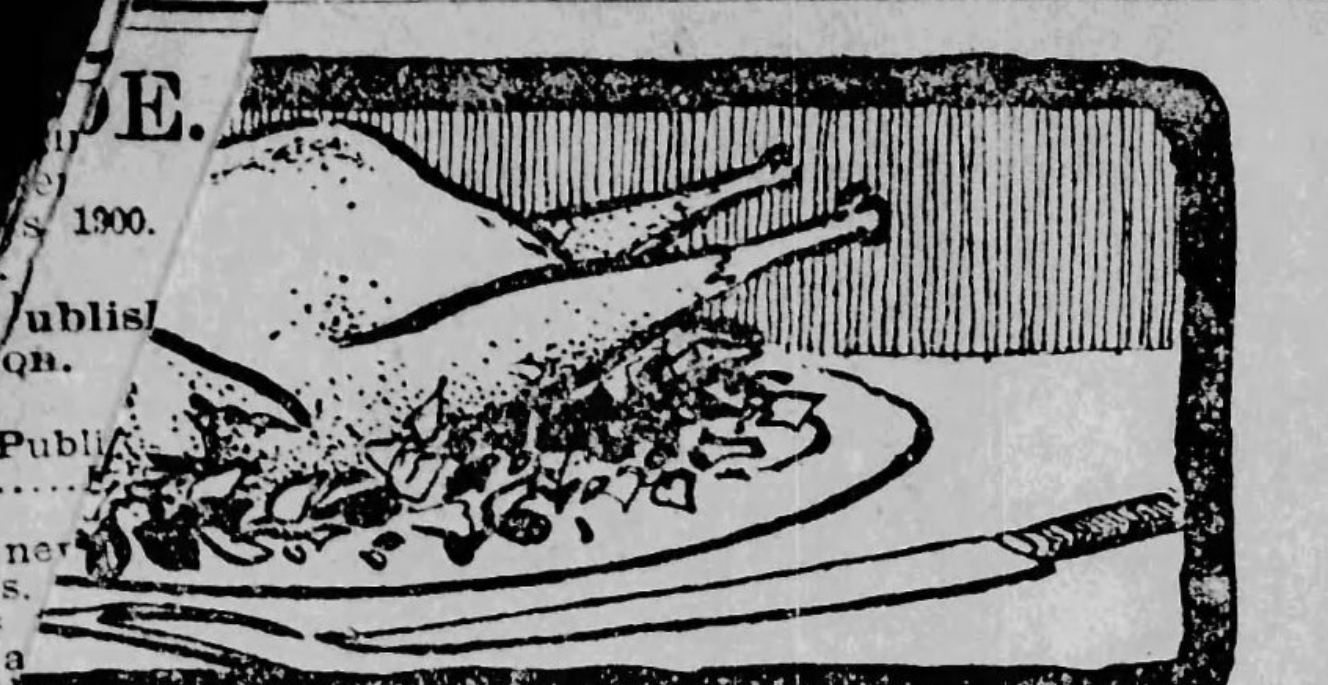
SALMON TRUST FAILS.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 22.—The salmon combine, which last season controlled the output of forty-eight canneries on the Frazer river, has collapsed through the expiration of its time limit and the refusal of canners to renew the agreement. An attempt was made to form a trust, capitalized at $8,000,000, for the absorption and management of all the canneries, but the plan fell through.



The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

D-TIME THANKSGIVING.

the vibrant air
s tingling,
the meadows bare
sheen commingling,
n a song of praise
gift of living,
its through the long-
Thanksgiving.
s folks and the Widow
h Deacon Skinner,
relatives fared from town
Thanksgiving dinner,
aired grandpa welcomed
his bounty offered,
old grandma echoed him
by the fireside proffered.
at dinner—what need to tell

Of joys that are past expressing,
Of the sad destruction which there befell
The turkey and sauce and dressing?
Of harvest sweets from the cellar's hoard,
Of ham from the smokehouse rafter,
Of cheer that flowed round the festal board,
Of the wit and the mirth and laughter?

For the years may come and the years may go
In a fleeting panorama,
With April's tears and December's snow,
And the June-tide's golden glamour,
But whenever to crimson the sumacs burn
And the russet leaves grow thinner,
My thoughts from the present will gladly turn
To that old Thanksgiving dinner.

A THANKSGIVING TRAGEDY

LOUISE LATHAM WALLS.

The cable car halted at the brink of the steep hill, and then, as if in a fit of desperation, hurled itself head foremost down the cobble-paved street leading into the Chinese district.

On each side of the narrow roadway dilapidated buildings encrusted with the blight of neglect and decay, tilted shoulder to shoulder, cleaving the one to the other as if to sustain their precarious footing. Stealthily moving Chinamen shuffled in and out of the dark, sinister looking doorways, or jolted down the rough pavement, passing unheedingly their upward toiling compatriots zigzagging toward the brow of the hill.

Over the tireless, rattling cable rumbled the car, until its wheels were stopped at the intersection of a thoroughfare and a young woman alighted, her movements closely followed by the curious glances of her fellow passengers. Pausing for a moment to lift her skirts clear from the mire of the street, she picked her way daintily over the stones and sought the entrance of Sing Fat's bazar of Chinese commodities.

The dingy lower floor served as a counting room, where the proprietor and his many clerks stood behind the rough counter, poring over their ledges, filled with strange hieroglyphics, or occasionally exchanging some laconic remark in a seemingly uninterested manner. The consideration of a customer was evidently of small importance, and it was not until after Mrs. Leslie had impatiently demanded attention, that an indifferent Celestial pointed a long-nailed yellow finger to a dirty flight of stairs, up which the lady ascended and disappeared into the mysterious regions above.

* * * * * * * *

Far out near the shores of the Pacific, within sound of the boom and roar of its waters, the moan of the fog-siren and the shriek of the gale, stood a row of English cottages in one of which Fred Leslie and his newly wed Edith, with all the bright hopes of unmarred happiness, had set up their goods and chattels. The houses were built in a recently opened suburb of the western metropolis of Yerba Buena, to be sold on the instalment plan, and the attractive wording of the advertisements had caught the fancy of the Leslies who were charmed with the idea of dwelling within the shadow of their own vine and fig tree.

"Why pay rent?" quoth the head of the family, while considering the project, "when the same money can be applied each month in buying a home which will be ours at the end of a comparatively short term of years. To be sure, it is rather far out, but we'll be 'swept by the ocean breezes from early morn till dewey eve,'" he quoted, reading from the enticing circular in his hand.

Edith's eyes shone with eagerness.

"Do take it, Fred," she cried, "and hurry, hurry, hurry! or we shall lose the opportunity."

And so it had been decided. The contract was signed, their wedding presents unpacked and distributed to the best advantage, and the cares of housekeeping were begun with light-hearted enthusiasm.

The young couple were from the Atlantic coast, and like all Eastern femininity, Edith Leslie was at first fascinated with the display of brilliantly colored, gilded and lacquered wares spread out to tempt the unwary in the Oriental bazars.

"Everything is so cheap," she would exclaim, after a day's shopping. "I never saw anything like it before. We can make our home so artistic for almost nothing."

In due time rice portieres were suspended in the doorways. A temple gong hung in the tiny reception hall; bamboo shelves, embroidered screens, and teakwood tables adorned the corners, and jeweled lanterns ursurped the chandeliers. To heighten hte illusion, burning incense tapers filled the air with pungent odors while imitation Satsuma, grinning idols, and other heathen monstrosities, stood cheek by jowl with Old Hall and Royal Worcester.

"I don't know whether I'm a Chink or a Jap," Fred exclaimed one morning, while attempting to make his way through the dining room door, where his progress was interrupted by the strands of the swaying rice curtains which wound themselves about his coat buttons and obstinately refused to be disentangled.

Edith, fresh and smiling, behind the tea cups, sat at a spotless breakfast table spread with blue and white dishes decorated with one-legged cranes and other impossible birds gamboling over the fair surface in reckless abandon. The light of happy excitement shone from her eyes, which even the sight of her liege lord tearing maliciously at the flimsy portiere could not destroy.

"Do you know what day this is?" she questioned, when Fred had succeeded in gaining his freedom, and was busily engaged with his breakfast.

"Day before Tranksgiving," he answered absently, stirring a third lump of sugar into his coffee.

"To-morrow, Mr. Leslie," his wife announced with dignity, "we give our first dinner party. Everything is all arranged, but I have discovered our friends forgot to present us with after-dinner coffee cups. I shall be forced to go down to Sing Fat's and supply the deficiency."

The young man groaned in bitterness of spirit.

"More blue tadpoles and three-legged pelicans," he sighed, and then added solemnly, "In view of the recent Chinese unpleasantness, I do not wish you to go prowling around Chinatown alone. Really, Edith," he protested, "it is not safe for any woman to go down there unprotected, much less a young and pretty one," he concluded gallantly.

But the compliment had no effect, and his wife's lips were set in a thin, scarlet line, that told of an unshaken determination.

"I shall go to Sing Fat's Bazar this afternoon," she declared in measured accents.

"Edith, if you go, it will be against my commands," the young man said sternly.

"Your commands! Well, I like that! Kindly remember the word 'obey' was left out of our marriage contract," she answered defiantly.

Fred threw down his napkin with a rush of anger, and, seizing his hat, flung himself out of the door, closing it after him with a crash that shook the house to its very foundations.

All through the day the memory of their first quarrel haunted his footsteps like a grim spectre, and it was with a lightened heart that he found himself free to return to his home at an early hour in the afternoon.

"I'll take the dear girl down to Chinatown and buy her cups by the dozen," he thought magnanimously, fitting his key into the lock of the door with a proud sense of ownership.

The mysterious silence of a deserted dwelling enveloped him upon his entrance.

"Edith!" he called, pausing to listen at the foot of the stairs.

"Edith, where are you?" he repeated in louder tones.

No answer came back through the stillness save the echo of his own voice, and he ascended to the upper floor with hasty steps. An absolute hush pervaded the vacant chambers. In one room were traces of the missing one lying about the dressing table and chairs. A pair of small slippers, left carelessly on the floor, a torn veil hurriedly cast aside, told of rapid preparations for departure.

"She has gone after all I said," her husband thought bitterly, slowly descending to the parlor, where the clock ticking from the mantel was the only sound of active life.

"She might have waited for me,' he said resentfully, with the quick impatience of a man who finds his authority defied and his wishes disregarded.

Throwing himself into an easy chair, he took up a magazine and began to scan its pages, but his eyes grew heavy and wandered from the printed columns. After a time he discovered a folded slip of paper lying on the table by his side. Taking it up absently, he opened the sheet, and finding it addressed to him in his wife's handwriting, eagerly began to read its contents:

"Dear Fred:—I've gone to Mr. Sing Fat's, and the cups will be mine. Do not worry, but if I am not home by 5 o'clock forgive and forget, then come and look for me. If I am lost, strayed or stolen, you can trace me by the scar on my cheek. YOUR EDITH."

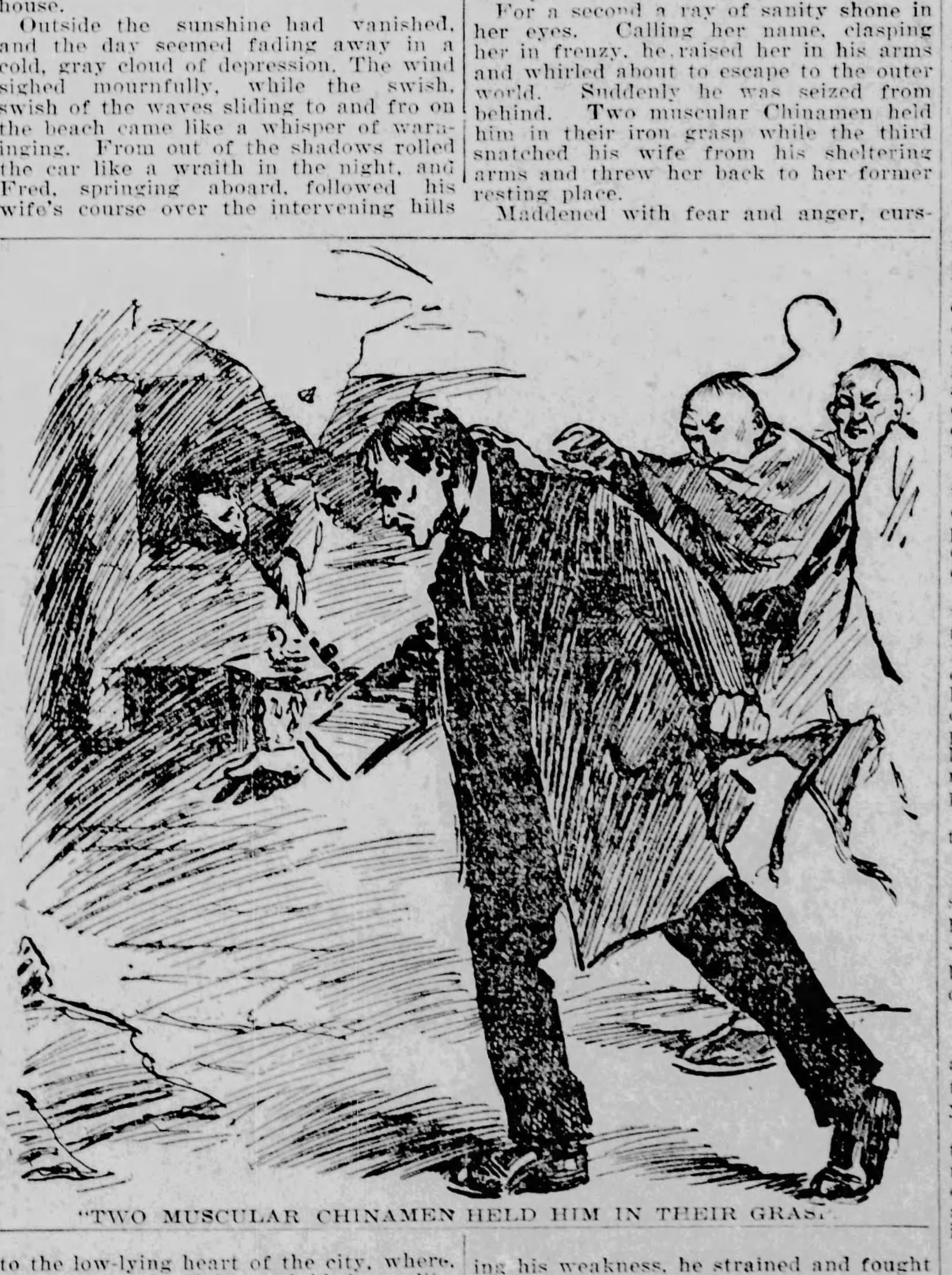
"I didn't know she had a scar on her cheek," he muttered, and, with a frown, he laid the message aside and glanced at the hands of the timepiece, which pointed to 4 o'clock.

"I will wait an hour longer," he decided; "then if she does not come back, I shall start to look for her," and turning to the magazine again, was soon absorbed in its contents.

The clock chimed the half hour, then the hour of 5, and still no signs of Edith.

"It is time to do something," the worried man exclaimed, as he threw on his hat and overcoat and hastily left the house.

Outside the sunshine had vanished, and the day seemed fading away in a cold, gray cloud of depression. The wind sighed mournfully, while the swish, swish of the waves sliding to and fro on the beach came like a whisper of waranginging. From out of the shadows rolled the car like a wraith in the night, and Fred, springing aboard, followed his wife's course over the intervening hills to the low-lying heart of the city, where, one by one, the lights twinkled out like a spangle of stars in the valley below.



"TWO MUSCULAR CHINAMEN HELD HIM IN THEIR GRASP.

Once within the sordid environments of the Chinese quarters, the pursuer soon found his way to Sing Fat's bazar, where his anxious inquiries were met with listless stares of unconcern.

"No lady topside now," one Ceestial was finally moved to observe with careless indifference, but Fred pushed him aside and rushed up the dark stairway. The wareroom was untenanted. In the dim light the china and gilded knick-knacks crowding the shelves assumed eerie forms with hundreds of eyes that glinted in derision. Murderous-looking weapons of war hung against the walls, while a huge Chinese joss, leering from a shrine, seemed to jeer and mock at the disappointed intruder.

The young man turned away with a shudder and an increasing premonition of evil, but, with the buoyancy of youth, the thought came to his mind: "She may be home by this time, for it is after 6 o'clock," and returning again to the ground floor, passed out into the street, followed by the contemptuous glances and scoffing remarks of Sing Fat's employes. Within a short time he was at his own door. Opening it eagerly, he paused to listen for the sound of light footsteps rushing to greet his coming. Again the empty silence. The clock ticked on in the oppressive stillness, and the flickering light cast by the electric lamp shining through the unshaded windows, glanced on the glittering Oriental toys, accenting the feeling of loneliness.

"Surely something terrible must have happened," he decided in alarm, pacing the narrow confines of their small rooms in a torment of wild apprehension.

The night wore away. Thanksgiving dawned bright and clear and passed on into the shadows. Days lengthened into weeks and weeks into months, but still from the missing one there came no trace or tidings. Haggard and worn, the frantic man persisted in his search, but to no avail. Even the police were baffled in their efforts and the affair was at length set down in the city records as another "strange disappearance." The desolated home was left to the care of a servant, while alone or aided by detectives, the sorrowing husband scoured every nook and cranny of the unsavory region tenanted by the Chinese population. In squalid attic rooms where they horded like beasts of prey; under ground in noisesome cellars and winding passages where human beings glided in and out of unsuspected openings, scurrying about like rats, as stealthy in footfall and living like them in darkness and gloom. Strange sights were witnessed. Hopeless, broken lives were dragged to the light, and emaciated wrecks of humanity glared resentfully at the intruders or extended greedy fingers for the coin of charity which would buy them a few brief moments of coveted oblivion.

"It is horrible, horrible," groaned the disheartened searcher, turning away from an opium den where the fumes hung heavy in the fetid air, and the laugh of a drug crazed woman rang like the jibe of a fiend upon his shrinking senses.

A familiar note in the mirthless sound caused him to retrace his steps and to once more seek the entrance which before he had been denied. Again his passage was barred by a surly Mongolian who shook his head angrily and frowningly pointed toward the exit to the street. For once the young man was alone, but the usual resistance only increased his determination to carry his point, and with the strength of desperation, he thrust the threatening figure aside and forced his way into the cavernous hole.

A faint light from an ill-smelling lamp glimmered through the murky atmosphere, throwing a sickly glow over the room lined with tiers of bunks. From their depths protruded startled, ghastly faces, devoid of life or expression, save for the glittering, black bead eyes that stared from parchment-like skins tightly drawn over the bones of the skull.

Again came the mocking laugh from a dim corner. Springing to the place, Fred bent to gaze at the features of a woman lying upon a rude pallet.

He started back with a cry of alarm. Something about the lines of the haggard, death-like countenance brought to his memory Edith's bright face. Once more he stooped lower, his heart beating fast with conflicting emotions of fear and joy at the possible result of his inspection. The woman lay motionless, her face like a mask, while the wild light of madness burned in the eyes that regarded him steadily without a gleam of recognition in their sombre depths.

"Edith," he whispered hoarsely.

There was no answer.

"Edith," he cried beseechingly, "don't you know me? It is I, Fred, come to take you home."

Again there was no sign of understanding. With a sudden thought he looked closer at the wan face. Across one cheek was a deep cut scar that flamed out red from its background of pallor. The doubt became a certainty.

"Edith!" he shouted, "for God's sake, Edith, come to your senses," he implored, striving to raise her limp body from the couch where she lay in a crumpled head of clothing.

For a second a ray of sanity shone in her eyes. Calling her name, clasping her in frenzy, he raised her in his arms and whirled about to escape to the outer world. Suddenly he was seized from behind. Two muscular Chinamen held him in their iron grasp while the third snatched his wife from his sheltering arms and threw her back to her former resting place.

Maddened with fear and anger, cursing his weakness, he strained and fought against the bonds of his captors.

"Are you men?" he shouted to the sodden creatures in the bunks.

His cries fell upon deaf ears. Only the spluttering of the cooking opium pills, the deep drawn inhalations of drug-laden breaths came back as an answer.

"Fred," whispered Edith's voice faintly, "help me, oh help me."

"Coming, Edith, coming," he cried, again struggling fiercely to free himself and reach the helpless woman. To his horror, the couch slowly sank before his terrified gaze! Down, down it stealthily moved into a black pit of darkness, carrying in its descent the form of his wife whose white, up-turned face and imploring, burning eyes, prayed in mute appeal till a trap-door fell from above, engulfing her in the hidden depths and beyond his power of salvation.

* * * * * * *

"Fred, Fred! What is the matter with you?" called a frightened voice. "You are throwing yourself about and groaning like a madman. Come back to earth and see what I have brought."

The astounded man sprang to his feet and rubbed his sleep-laden eyes, staring at the rosy face of the speaker in stupid bewilderment.

"Edith! Is it really you?" he exclaimed in doubt, seizing her hands and shaking her violently to convince himself of the reality of her presence.

"Of course it is," she quavered. "I know I am a little late, but that is no reason you should shake the life out of me. See what a lovely joss I have bought to bring good luck to our home. Isn't he a beauty?" she questioned, placing the grinning god upon a prominent corner of the mantel.

With a sweep of his hand, her husband dashed it to the floor, where it fell a hopeless wreck of shattered fragments.

"Never let me see one of those things in this house again!" he commanded his astonished wife.

"Where is that note you left for me?" he said, looking about in search of the missive.

"Note? What note? I did not write you anything of the sort," Edith protested almost in tears.

"Haven't you been to Chinatown?" he inquired helplessly.

"Yes, I have and I bought my cups, too. You shall not smash those," she declared defiantly, hugging the precious package close in her arms.

Still her companion regarded her with confused, unbelieving looks.

"What day is this?" he went on in dull tones.

"Thanksgiving eve," was the answer.

"Is there a scar on your cheek?" was the next question.

"No, there is not," Edith said tartly. "Fred, what is the matter of you, have you lost your senses?"

"No, but I've had an awful dream and I thought you had lost yours," was the shame-faced confession, and thoroughly awakened at last, he related the harrowing experiences attending his journey in dreamland.

Edith listened with many expressions of tender regret, though she marred their soothing effect when she said: "There, you've been eating mince pie for luncheon again."

"'Twas but a dream," Fred answered gaily, and, catching his wife round the waist, together they danced through their cozy domain, setting the toy mandarins to nodding, while the deep-toned gong vibrating in sympathy, furnished the music for the gladdest Thanksgiving ball of the season.

OF MANY BOOKS AND MUGH READING.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I chanced upon some words of Henry Van Dyke the other day about the reading of books, which, because they answer, in a fashion, some questions that have been put to me, I am going to quote here:

"Let us not take our reading too anxiously, too strenuously. There are more than a hundred good books in the world. The best hundred for you may not be the best hundred for me. We ought to be satisfied if we get something thoroughly good, even though it be not absolutely and unquestionably the best in the world." Then he goes on to say: "The habit of worrying about the books that we have not read destroys the pleasure and diminishes the profit of those we are reading."

Putting aside the fact that the habit of worrying about anything whatever is an all-around bad one, there is no doubt of its evil effect in this matter of reading. What does it really signify if one is not familiar with all of the publications of the year, or with the writings of all of the best authors? Certainly not enough to make it worth our while to cram mentally, so that nothing is well digested. To keep up with the current literature in order that mention of new books will not find one totally ignorant, it is only necessary to look over carefully prepared reviews, selecting for reading that which makes a special appeal to one's self individually. In truth, the person whose time is quite limited will derive greater benefit and equal pleasure from the perusal of works which have already secured a place in popular favor. "Any author who has kept the affection, interest and confidence of thoughtful, honest readers through at least one generation is fairly sure to have something in him that is worth reading."

In these days there are so many guides to good reading that it is foolish to "stand hesitating at cross roads." Correspondents often write to me that they desire to take a course in some special subject, but do not know how to begin, or how to find the latest works which bear in that direction. The easiest way is to write to some of the leading publishers for their list of publications in the department to which the subject belongs, whether it be science, philosophy, religion, art or literature. They will be glad to send them, and then a choice can easily be made, perhaps of a single work at first, which opens the door to others as the reading goes on.

I am reminded right here of something in the book from which I have already quoted. A half dozen people have given counsel in its pages with regard to reading. All of them are persons well known to the literary world, and possess no small amount of culture, yet each differs from the others in his view of the matter.

History, says Professor Stephens, is a means of acquiring knowledge, therefore biographies and memoirs are of little use. Miss Repplier on the contrary would have us read the latter, "not so much to increase and correct our knowledge of facts, as to gain a more vivid sense of human character, a more graphic picture of manners and morals."

This difference gives point to the thought that there is no one way which all can follow, but that the best for anyone is that which his temperament and resulting needs make plainly desirable.

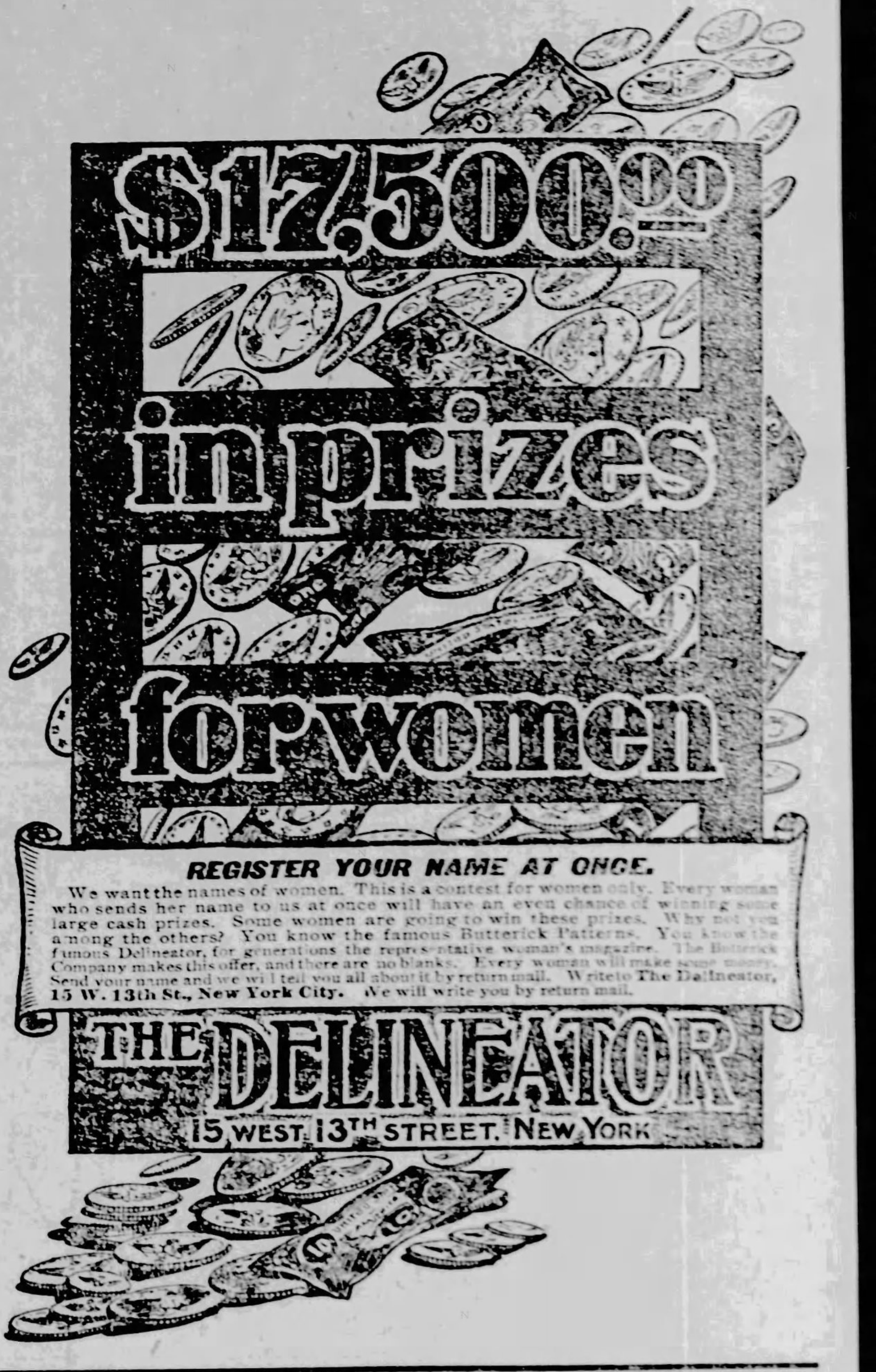
There is such a thing as dissipation in books as in everything else, with most disastrous effects upon the mental strength. If the purpose of literature, as Mr. John Morley once said, is to "bring sunshine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads," then it is surely far from such accomplishment when the reader, cormorant-like, devours everything which comes in the way, without pausing to catch and enjoy the subtle flavors that may lurk therein. The indigestion that follows is far enough away from driving the moonshine out of the heads. Rather it is rendered stronger.

All this is no doubt true, some one says, and yet the puzzle remains as to how the reading which is best is to be chosen.

Best is but a relative term after all, for, as has been said, what is best for one is not best for another, the question depending largely upon the taste and desire. Not that the fiction lover is to give himself wholly up to fiction; nor that she who delights in poetry should read nothing save the poets. But following along those lines, choose first always those works which live in the hearts of the people—and it is easy enough to know which these are—and then set to work to build upon them a taste and judgment that will not go far astray. Mr. Van Dyke defined literature to be the books "in which the inner meanings of nature and life are translated into language of distinction and charm, touched with the human personality of the author, and embodied in forms of permanent interest and power."

He puts into these lines the whole significance of the reading of books, for there is nothing so important as to discover the "inner meanings of nature and life." Whatever helps to the comprehension of these is to be chosen and cherished. It is because reading may be made such a strong factor in this direction that the works which do not inspire to purer thought, and to love of knowledge, should be avoided, no matter how well written they may be. Shun those which represent only the seamy side of life, unless you seek in them facts which may help you to help humanity. Fiction of that sort, however, has no excuse for being in spite of the assertion that art demands realism. There is no use smirching the imagination with pictures of vice, and the more vivid these are, the more carefully are they to be passed by.

If not another book were written from this day forward for a century, there are enough in every line of thought, to answer the needs of all classes of readers. It only remains to know how to use them to the best advantage.



$17,500.00 in prizes for women

REGISTER YOUR NAME AT ONCE.

We want the names of women. This is a contest for women only. Every woman who sends her name to us at once will have an even chance of winning some large cash prizes. Some women are going to win these prizes. Why not you among the others? You know the famous Butterick Patterns. You know the famous Delineator, for generations the representative woman's magazine. The Butterick Company makes this offer, and there are no blanks. Every woman will make some money. Send your name and we will tell you all about it by return mail. Write to The Delineator, 15 W. 13th St., New York City. We will write you by return mail.

THE DELINEATOR
15 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE COZY CORNER

"Lizzie" sends a letter that will be just the thing for us to read on Thanksgiving day, when we sit down to count our reasons for thankfulness. Let us each make a personal application of its contents, and see if we have not at heart much of the covetousness of which she speaks:

I read a text of Scripture a few days ago which so impressed me that it has been in my mind continually ever since. It was this: "Let your conversation be without covetousness; and be content with such things as ye have."

How many of us really obey this command? I had always congratulated myself on being of a contented disposition, but when I seriously considered the question, I discovered within my heart of hearts a deep-rooted covetousness. I am always looking for the unexpected good luck that might come and lift me above my common, everyday experiences, and that would bring this, that, or the other convenience which I now do not enjoy.

I believe that if we think closely about this, we will find that a great many of our worries and troubles are caused by pure selfishness, and by our trying to be or to get something which is not within our reach.

There is one grand position which we who are mothers may always hold, and that is "queen of our own homes." Earthly riches dazzle and blind millions of men, and rich and poor are equally hindered by them; the rich man by the corroding cares of his wealth and the poor by his covetousness. Both are deluded, because "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth."

I enjoyed Miss Bouton's article on Optimism very much. Did not all of you?

Mrs. E. B. Ray would like to have some one send directions for making baskets, etc., from salt. It is called "salt work," and is used for frames, boxes and many other ornamental articles.

Mrs. J. McK. sends the following in answer to an inquiry for a corn cure that was published in The Blade some years ago:

Take equal parts of ammonia, turpentine and oil of spike, mix thoroughly and rub on the corn for three nights in succession; miss three nights, pare the corn and repeat the application until the corn is all drawn out of the foot.

"Old Farmer' says that copaiba balsam, applied warm, will cure the worst cases of frozen feet or chilblains. As winter is coming on, it will be well to remember this.

Can anyone send to the editor of the Cozy Corner the present address of "Barbara Allen," who formerly sent such pleasant letters to the Cozy Corner, and of "Jack's Wife," another correspondent several years ago?

Helen E. asks if any one will send her, through The Blade, the words to the cavalier song, "The Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee."

THANKSGIVING TALK.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thy increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."

In the Thanksgiving proclamation issued in 1621, especial stress was laid upon the fact that the people should remember at that time to thank God for the blessings they had received during the year. From all information we can gather, this was done to a greater extent then than it is now, by some of the descendants of those devout men and women. Perhaps the Pilgrims had more to be thankful for, or, having less than we, better appreciated what they received.

But even then, with all of the religious feeling that dominated the people, Governor Bradford deemed it wise to appoint four men to "go fowling" in order that in the feast following the sermon there might be still more reason for thankfulness. And so it is to this day—the spiritual food given us at church must needs be followed by an extra dinner in order that we may fully express our thankfulness.

The first Thanksgiving proclamation issued by a President, was signed by George Washington, who recommended that the day "be devoted by the people of the states to the service of that great and glorious being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that ever will be."

Though George made no appointment of "fowlers," probably there were those who provided for the more worldly part of the services of the day, as abundantly as the times would permit. Doubtless, too, he enjoyed his dinner as well as less exalted personages.

There is one custom connected with a "traditional" Thanksgiving dinner which seems to be absurd, useless, and really bordering on grossness, viz.: That of preparing a great variety and quantity of food for the meal. Where is the sense of loading a table with roast, boiled and fried fowls, boiled ham, chicken pie, roast beef, five kinds of pie and sixteen kinds of cake; with pickles and preserves, jellies and sauces of all kinds, besides vegetables, bread, hot biscuits, salads, ice cream, coffee, tea, etc., thrown in ad libitum?

Even to look at such an overloaded table takes away all appetite. No one (but the small boy) can enjoy any part of it, nor have any feeling of thankfulness left, unless it be that it has not killed one in attempting to do it justice. It means a mountain of labor for mistress and maid, both before and after the feast; indigestion and its accompanying regrets for those who partake, and a season of "left overs" for the family.

Far better to serve a simpler repast, having the "extras" in the way of a pleasant visit with the friends we bid to our Thanksgiving celebration. Then there would be no weary women to wonder what especial cause there was for gratitude in so much extra work, no stupid, after-dinner hour when one feels more like a stuffed turkey (or goose) than like anything else, no more indigestion and no more left-over meals. A plain, wholesome dinner, well cooked, and served, with the sauce of a hearty goodwill, is far more to the point than an embarrassment of rich food which leads to gluttony and brings discomfort.

The decorations for the table should be sensible. No one should be required to talk to his neighbor through a wilderness of roses, nor lose sight of his companion at the board by reason of tall dishes of any kind. A low, shallow bowl containing a few flowers to match the color of the china, and a single flower at each cover, is by far more elegant than a profusion of expensive blossoms. The mission of such decorations is to add to the beauty of the table, not to detract from all else.

Where the china is pure white, or white with a gold band, any flowers will be appropriate; in case of a decided color the flowers must correspond. A very pretty custom obtains of using, on all occasions, the favorite flower of the hostess, or of a guest of whom special honor is to be shown.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For October.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in England in 1778, and after obtaining a good education, he came to America to seek his fortune. He entered a medical school in Philadelphia, and graduating with honor before he was of age, turned his steps toward the setting sun, selecting a small hamlet on the banks of the Scioto river as his residence. He rapidly acquired reputations not only for his skill as a physician, but as a public minded citizen, and was chosen president of the Constitutional Convention in 1802.

March 3, 1803, he was elected governor of the newly formed state of Ohio, and held the office for five consecutive years. In 1809 he was made a senator. Retiring from this office, he was, in 1812, appointed by President Madison surveyor general of the Northwest, retaining this office through the administrations of Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson.

He died at Chillicothe, still holding several important positions, August 3, 1829.

2.—TRIPLE CIPHER.

P T W L H O
Y A N M N D
O K E U S R
T G C H I O
R V L O I U
C N M K G N

This mystic scroll contains three words,
Of a world-wide (?) reputation;
The first two signify "good cheer,"
The third, "higher education" (?)

3.—A "PIED" MENU.

The Schoolmistress gave a Thanksgiving feast this year, and in order to be quite "up to date" she had the "bill of fare" printed out on neat little pink cards, with a tassel on them. Imagine her chagrin when the printer returned them to her hopelessly "pied." Her only recourse was to appeal to the 'Cademites for a free translation of the articles which were:

1.—Pots-youser.
2.—Pinch-cceki.
3.—Jaunt-lyrrlec.
4.—Kyrute.
5.—Surrey breecanac.
6.—Recyle.
7.—Skiplee.
8.—Kuppiminpe.
9.—Peminice.
10.—Tifur.
11.—Sunt.
12.—Foefec.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 10 letters. My 3-6-8-7, designate "in the near future;" my 9-2-5-3 is a planet; my 4-8-10, is a plaything; my 1-6-2-4, is a semi-domestic animal. My whole is of "the earth, earthly," but decapitated it becomes translated to the skies.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something of the "Pilgrim Fathers" of the "Western Reserve?"

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Month after month passed away, and in
Autumn the ships of the merchants
Came with kindred and friends, with cattle and corn for the Pilgrims."

Answers to Puzzles of November 15

1.—Jean Paul Richter.

2.—The poet said:
"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'
But sadder still it seems to me,
'It is, but it ought not to be.'"

3.—Words forming half-square, Adin, Dor, Ir, N.

4.—435.22654 square rods.

5.—The name of the war-vessel "Bon Homme Richard," is an odd memorial of the circumstances under which it was obtained. John Paul Jones, while waiting at Boulogne, wearied with the delay of the French officials in answering his application for a command in their navy, happened to open "Poor Richard's Almanac" at the sentence: "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." He took the hint, hastened to Paris, got his ship assigned to him, and asked leave to call it "Bon Homme Richard," i. e. "Good-man Richard," in gratitude to the instigator of his success.

6.—Pope wrote:
"I never knew any man in my life, who could not bear another's misfortune like a Christian."

Chat.

For the first time since the Schoolmistress took charge of the 'Cademy, death has entered her ranks, and removed one of her best and most faithful pupils.

October 29th, after a well-spent life of nearly eighty-five years, Mr. N. Holt passed peacefully away at his home in Webster, New York.

For thirty years he has been a member of The Blade family, and having a decided taste and ability for mathematics, he spent much of his leisure in formulating problems, many of which have appeared in this column where his work, and his shrewd comments upon the work of others, will be greatly missed.

The School-mistress feels sure that all her pupils will unite with her in sincere sympathy for his widow, and that each one of them will have kindly thoughts, in the midst of the Thanksgiving enjoyment, for her "who sits alone."

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Holt, the usual Chat is omitted today, and the correct solutions received will be credited next week.

The Merry Go-Rounds

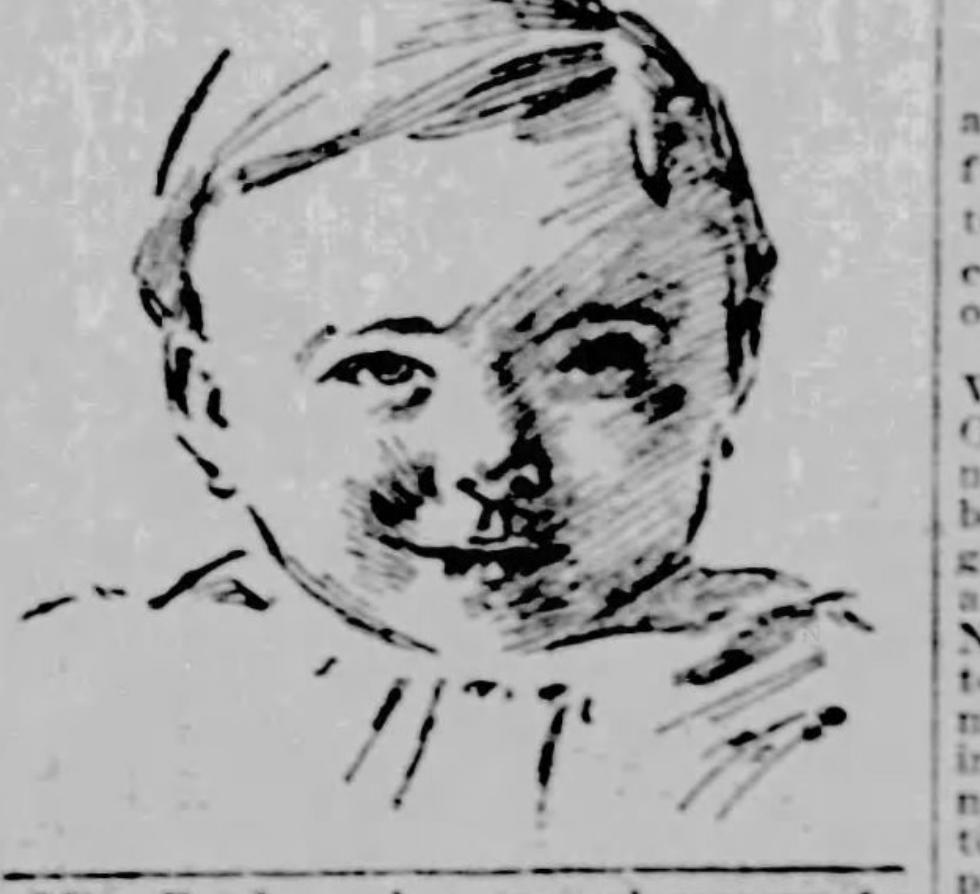
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

November Study.

"Illi Nois" thus puts the practical meaning of our motto in verse:

"Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."

—Pope.



Miss Prudence has several reasons for being "thankful" this week. First comes a letter from "Isabel"; and with it the Chaperone's Merry-Go-Round grandson, who appears at the head of this column to receive your welcome. He is a very nice boy, just a year old when the picture was taken, and we are proud of him, feeling sure that with the training of a M. G. R. mother and father, he will always be an honor to our circle.

There are other small boys and girls who by right belong to the "infantry" department of our column. May we not have their photographs for publication?

"Isabel." "Sunflower Kid:" You talk as if you thought I knew everything. If you do, you are the first persons who ever so much as hinted at such a possibility. But children do have queer ideas sometimes. Any way I am glad to know that you are a "Kid" instead of an "Indian Chief," as I feared.

I do not remember that I ever "bragged" of anything, so do not understand to what you refer when you say "you have more cause to be thankful than I."

Can it be that you consider what I say about my baby vain boasting? You must overlook that he is the only one I have. Even if that is what you mean, how is it that you are better off? Have you twins, or triplets?

We attended the soldiers' national encampment at Chicago last summer, wore our badges and expected to meet lots of M. G. R.'s. We met people from nearly every state in the Union, but the number of M. G. R.'s can be represented by a cipher. What was the reason? Are we the only ones who have badges; are the others ashamed to be seen in public with theirs, or were there no M. G. R.'s at the encampment?

Next the Chaperone received the following piece of news. It did not surprise her very much, but gives her an opportunity to offer her best wishes for the future happiness of the bride, and to congratulate the husband on his good fortune in securing for a wife one of the best of Miss Prudence's many nice girls.

"Florence"—Dear M. G. R.'s: I am here to explain the "engagement" that kept me away from the Hallowe'en party. Since my last visit to you, I have been married and we are just settled in a little home of our own. We were enjoying a season of rainy weather the night of the party, and my husband made that an excuse for not escorting me to it, but I believe it was because he was too bashful to meet so many strangers. I invite you all to visit us in our new home. We will pop corn and I will make some candy for you from a splendid new recipe I possess.

Does "Oleta F." desire the verses for her violet party to be original? Supposing such to be the case S. E. W. H. attends the party bringing these verses, but as her eyes are neither blue nor violet; her complexion not on the blush rose order, nor her hair the beautiful golden in which the sunlight seems forever to play, she cannot wear the color, but will appear in the green of the violet leaves.

This "violet party" may add a touch of spring to our feelings, though our poetry rank low:

Violets fair of woodland haunts,
Gems on the bosom of carnival spring,
Your little faces outward flaunt
To hear the wondrous bird-choirs sing.

Sisters thou to a rainbow gleam,
You graceful, winsome fairy things
With breath as sweet as a happy dream
Your tender leaflets hide no stings.

Sweet are graceful lives like thine,
True to each purpose God hath given
Beauty and richness alike combine
To make each heart a world—a heaven!

To add to our Thanksgiving pleasures a new friend, "Eric the Red," and an old friend under a new name, "Max Welton," both of whom are heartily welcome, discuss Max O'Rell and his paper on "Woman:"

"Eric the Red."—So we are to discuss Woman, are we? I agree with Max O'Rell when he says "I hate the prominent woman." But need she necessarily be prominent, or conspicuous because she goes among the sick, relieving their pain and making their life more pleasant? Need she be "prominent" if she chooses to put her thoughts on paper so the masses can know, and be better for having known, her very best thoughts? Has not a woman as much right to write as to talk? Why should a man be more privileged in that respect?

Some of the best and purest things that were ever written emanated from a woman's mind, and many times the truth will sink deeper into our hearts if it comes from the mouth of a pure minded woman rather than from a lecturer of the opposite sex.

So I cannot see the "prominent" woman as Max O'Rell does. One who wants to vote, or get her name in the papers as being "the best matchmaker in America," or one who delights in, and bets on horse races—she is, to me, the conspicuous, the vulgar woman.

SECRETARY LONG.

His Annual Report Is a Document of Rare Interest to All.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Secretary Long in his annual report, detailing operations in the Orient, says:

The fleet on the Asiatic station has co-operated with the army in the Philippines, transporting and conveying troops, patroling a wide area of badly charted waters, sending out landing parties and keeping the coast clear of the enemy. The small gun boats have been of great value in preventing the landing of arms for the insurgents and cutting off illicit trade with and among the islands.

In view of the disturbed conditions in Asiatic waters and of the demands upon the navy, the department early in the year deemed it expedient to augment the force in that quarter. The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, Rear Admiral Remey, was accordingly given an assistant, Rear Admiral Kempff, to insure under command of an officer of rank and experience a division of the fleet, if necessary, in quarters distant from the Philippines. Almost immediately thereafter circumstances made it necessary to maintain a separate force in Chinese waters, and the junior rear admiral was ordered to proceed with a squadron to Taku, China.

When, therefore, an appeal for help came from the legations at Pekin, this government not only had an adequate naval force at the nearest seaport town, but also was able to send forward immediately a force of marines for the protection of the United States legation. The small marine guard assigned to this duty under the command of Capt. John T. Myers consisted of 56 officers and men, made up of detachments from the United States steamships Oregon and Newark. They reached the Chinese capital in the latter part of May, only a short time before the representatives and citizens of foreign countries in that city were subjected to siege and cut off from communication with the rest of the world.

The annals of history present few examples of more dramatic interest than the story of the beleaguered legations in Pekin, from June 20, 1900, the date on which the German minister was killed and the siege began, until August 14, when the allied forces entered the Chinese capital. Official and unofficial reports, and particularly the dispatches of our minister, show that the American marines bore their full share of the burdens of the defense during this memorable siege. The United States legation was situated just inside of and near to the wall of the Tartar city. When the legations were assaulted, the American detachment immediately occupied a position on the city wall, a strategic point of great importance; established an improvised sandbag fort there, which enabled them to defend the section of wall immediately commanding the legations, and, although repeatedly attacked by overwhelming numbers, and on two occasions driven for a few minutes from the wall, they were never permanently dislodged, but held this vital position until relief came.

To record the instances of gallantry displayed by our officers and men at the capture of Tien Tsin would almost be equivalent to the publication of the entire roster.

The Chinese stronghold at Tien Tsin was captured early on the morning of July 14; on the same day systematic attacks upon the beleaguered legations at Pekin ceased; an informal truce was arranged at the instance of the tsungli yamen; communication between the besieged and the outside word was partially reopened; the legations were offered certain supplies by the Chinese authorities, and although subjected to desultory attacks from time to time and to a fierce final assault on the night of August 13, were on the following day relieved by the entrance into Pekin of the allied forces.

During the time of these events both rear admirals were in Chinese waters. Their prudence and efficiency are highly commendable.

Believing that the development of the navy is such as to warrant a full official organization, and that the unity, completeness, and efficiency of this will be promoted by including in it the grades of both admiral and vice-admiral, I have the honor to recommend that the office of vice-admiral be revived.

Vessels Accepted.

During the past year vessels finally or conditionally accepted are the following: The battleship Alabama, the protected cruiser Albany, the T. A. M. Craven and the Dahlgren, both torpedo boats, and the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge. Contracts were left for six cruisers.

Dry Docks.

A dry dock capable of accommodating the largest vessels is needed in the Philippine islands. When the Oregon grounded last summer in Chinese waters, through the courtesy of the Japanese government the use of the dock at Kure, Japan, was secured.

Aside from the direct considerations of economy and convenience, it is important that this government should have, under its own control and always at command, in time of war as well as of peace, sufficient docking facilities to meet the requirements of the fleet in far Eastern waters. The department has accordingly appointed a board to examine into and report, for submission to Congress, upon the best and most available site for naval station and dry docks in the Philippine islands.

The purchase from the government of Spain, for a sum not to exceed $275,000, of the 10,000-ton steel floating dry dock at Havana, Cuba, was authorized by act of June 7, 1900. The government of Spain having expressed its readiness to sell this dock to the United States for the sum of $250,000 in gold, a board has been appoined to make a careful inspection of it, preliminary to a final decision in regard to its purchase.

The steel floating dry dock now under construction by the Maryland Steel company for use at Algiers, La., will, it is reported, be completed and ready to be towed to its destination by May or June next, when favorable weather for its passage may be expected. This dock is interesting as the largest of the class of floating dry docks in the world.

Naval Station.

Formal possession was taken April 7, 1900, of the Island of Tutuila, together with the other islands of the Samoan group which are now the property of the United States, and a naval officer was detailed to exercise the necessary governing authority. Late reports from this station indicate that the natives are content and prosperous.

The work of establishing a station for coal and other naval purposes in the harbor of Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila, has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. A steel coal storage house has been constructed and a pier and steel wharf are approaching completion. These facilities will add materially to the value of this harbor, one of the safest and most commodious in the Southern Pacific, as a convenient port for the navy and for merchant vessels.

Increase of the Navy.

The general board, of which the admiral of the navy is president, recommend the following increase of the navy: Battleships, 2; armored cruisers, 2; gunboats, 6; destroyers, 2; torpedo boats, 8; transport, 1; training ships, 2.

Four of the five members of the board of construction recommend: Unsheathed battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, 3; unsheathed armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons trial displacement, 2; sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,000 tons trial displacement, 6; sheathed and coppered gunboats of about 600 tons trial displacement, 6; sheathed and coppered light-draft gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement, 10; colliers of about 14,500 tons displacement, 3; repair ship of about 7,500 tons displacement, 1; transport of about 7,000 tons displacement, 1.

The fifth member recommends: Sheathed and coppered battleships of about 14,000 tons trial displacement and 19 knots trial speed, 2; sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 14,000 tons trial displacement and 22 knots trial speed, 2; sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 12,500 tons trial displacement and not less than 24 knots trial speed, 2 light-draft gunboats, specially designed for river service, of about 600 tons trial displacement and 10 knots trial speed, 12.

All the vessels thus recommended are desirable in the prospective development of our naval force. But in view of the number of large fighting vessels already authorized, some of them hardly begun, the department is of opinion that congress at its coming session should be asked for only two battleships and two armored cruisers, all of the maximum displacement specified; that at least six light-draft gunboats and some small craft for river service are especially desirable in connection with our insular service, and that the colliers, training ships, transport and repair ship are the necessary accompaniment of the general recent increase of the navy, both in its fighting force and in the enlarged range of its operations. The department therefore makes its recommendation in accordance with this opinion.

Rewards of Officers.

Section 1506 of the Revised Statutes provides that "any officer of the navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced not exceeding thirty numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism," and section 1507 authorizes such advancement to a higher grade, "notwithstanding the number of said grade may be full," but upon the express condition that "no further promotions shall take place in that grade, except for like cause, until the number is reduced to that provided by law."

Conspicuous acts of valor in battle and exceptional and selfsacrificing devotion to duty displayed by officers and men in time of public danger should be appropriately acknowledged and rewarded, but when such services are rendered to the nation rewards therefor ought to come from the nation.

Honors and emoulments ought not to be taken from brother officers guilty of no fault. That this is the effect of the present system and that it ought to be changed became apparent when the attempt was made to apply it during the war with Spain. It appears from an inspection of the navy list that while some of the officers who rendered distinguished services during that war have been promoted, others have received no reward of any kind; while others, still, by the curious operation of the existing system, find themselves actually in lower relative positions than they occupied before the war began.

Such a system is bad, not only because it operates to reward some at the expense of others, but for the further most important reason that in a prolonged war it would result in inextricable confusion. Officers advanced for brilliant conduct at the opening of hostilities would find themselves passed later by juniors subsequently promoted for like reasons, and these in turn might by further application of the same rule lose all the advantage thus gained.

It is believed that a satisfactory remedy for the evils growing out of this inadequate and objectionable system is to be found in either of two measures which were put before Congress at its last session, and are still awaiting action.

SHIPPING BACK.

November Corn Shorts Buying in the East.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—If operations said to have been started to-day by November corn shorts prove successful, George H. Phillips, who apparently completely controls that option, may be forced to accept many more thousands of contract corn on delivery day than heretofore seemed probable. It was stated to-day that large quantities of No. 2 corn, which for the most part was shipped east by James A. Patten during his September and October operations, are being loaded into cars at Buffalo and even so far east as Montreal and will be shipped back to Chicago as fast as the corn can be hauled. This corn, it is stated, has been re-bought by Chicago shorts, who figure on getting it here by Friday, in time for delivery to Phillips on November contracts.

A new price record for the present deal was made to-day, when November corn sold at 51c. The market held firm around the half dollar mark throughout the session. The market ranged between 49 and 51c, and closed 1c higher than yesterday at 50c.

AN EXPLOSIVE COW.

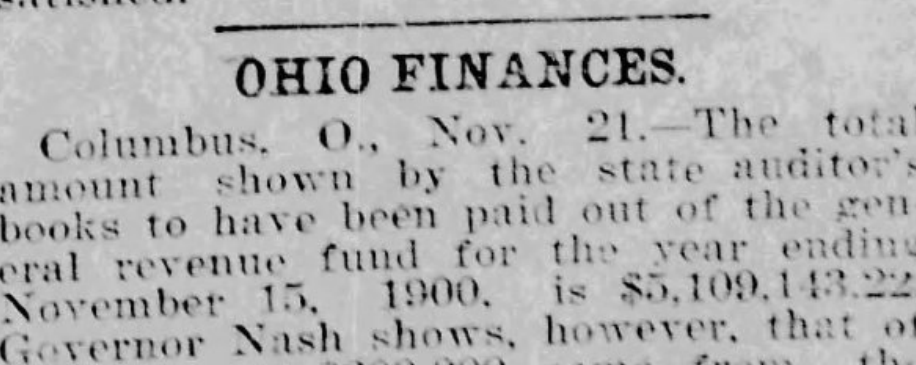
Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Some men were recently blasting on Andrew McGuire's farm near here, and when they went to dinner they left some dynamite cartridges in the grass. The grass was particularly tender and McGuire's cow later ate it with relish. She also ate the cartridges; at least they had disappeared. Every time the cow chews her cud now the farm hands tremble, and when McGuire last night went to milk the cow in a distant lot where he keeps her isolated he almost had convulsions. He was stealthily approaching the animal, trembling like a man on the firing line, when the cow suddenly moved and kicked up her heels. McGuire fell upon his face, expecting to see the cow disappear into the air, with the farm following her remains, but nothing happened. Veterinary surgeons have been consulted, but none could tell McGuire how long it takes a cow to digest dynamite.

SHIPPING XMAS TREES.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 26.—Large gangs of men are working under pressure in the forests cutting down evergreens and preparing them for shipment to the large cities. There is an increased demand for the trees with which churches, halls and private residences are adorned on Christmas, and the shipments from this section are very heavy. This city has to wait for its supply until the others are satisfied.

OHIO FINANCES.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—The total amount shown by the state auditor's books to have been paid out of the general revenue fund for the year ending November 15, 1900, is $5,109,143.22. Governor Nash shows, however, that of this amount $200,000 came from the Federal government in refunding war expenses and, being first placed in the general revenue fund, was taken out afterward and placed in the sinking fund, where it properly belonged. Beside this there were deficiencies coming over from the previous year to be paid amounting to $337,561.33, deducting these two items from the total sum shown by the books to have been paid out, the net expenditures of the year were $4,571,801.89.



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Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

WEALTH OF LUZON

Opportunities to Make Money in Our New Insular Possessions.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The natural wealth of the north of Luzon is described in a letter received by W. Percy Crenshaw from W. H. Dade, acting assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Infantry, who is serving with his regiment in one of the wildest parts of the island. In part the writer says:

"This is a great country, and lots of money to be garnered when once the country is so settled that it is safe to invest. I invested $600 in tobacco the fourth day of last January. Last week I sold and cleared $800. This winter I am going to put $3,000 into the weed. This is nothing rare; the smallest profit I have known was 100 per cent.

"We (some officers) have formed a small stock company, and as soon as the war notes are 'sung out' will go regularly into the business, with the exporting of hard woods in the squared log form as a side issue. I have sent samples of the wood to a broker in Chicago, who writes me they are just what he wants; that the hardwood forests of Central America are fast being exhausted, and that the furniture and cabinet makers are alarmed as to where they will obtain their future supply. We have our eyes on some land that can be had for $2 per acre, each acre of which will produce more than $1,000 worth of the finest cabinet woods in the world.

"As soon as the new commission fixes forestry laws we will buy and begin shipping it in the squared logs to be cut at home. In this way we will avoid any tariff, as only sawed and dressed lumber is taxed by the custom department, and not the logs that are simply squared to facilitate packing in the ships to take up so much less space. It will require no outlay of capital, as we can buy 140 acres of land for 200 livre; all the Chinese labor we need at 25 cents, Mexican money, worth ony one-half in gold, per day; teams and bull carts for twice that sum.

"Our shipments will be made in tramp ships, and those bringing cargoes to the islands with no return loads. In this way we can lay it down in Chicago for less than it can be brought from Central America, strange, though it may seem.

"On this land I speak of there grows ebony, teak, native walnut, boutok, narravood, that takes a polish like glass; rosewood trees, five feet in diameter; redwood, zebra, and mashtook, a wood as hard as flint, and which grows so large I have ridden by horse through a hole in a standing tree.

"There are a hundred ways in which a person with $2,000 or $3,000 can make a fortune here in five years, but it is a poor place to get a start unless one has some capital. Wages are so low one could not afford to begin that way.

"One can get the best living on the island outside of Manila for from $10 to $20 a month; I mean an American who has been accustomed to good living. A native can live well on $5 gold a month and clothe himself and family."

FOUR NATIVES HANGED.

Manila, Nov. 26.—The funeral of Baron Dumarais, the Frenchman who was killed by the insurgents while within their lines last year, where he had gone to intercede with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners, took place yesterday in the great church of San Augustine in Manila. It was attended by a distinguished concourse, including generals, commissioners, consuls and hundreds of Americans, who were on each side of the catafalque in front of the altar. Archbishop Chapelle blessed the remains.

Four natives will be hanged at Dagupan, Luzon, next Thursday. They are under conviction for arson and murder, the victims of the latter crime including two American prisoners. The military courts are now returning numerous death sentences upon natives.

Particulars have just been received from Iloilo of the battle of October 30 at Bugason, Island of Panay, when 200 bolomen and 50 riflemen attacked the Americans, who lost three killed—Lieutenant H. M. Koontz, Sergeant Kitchen and Corporal Burns, all of Co. F, 44th infantry.

It appears that Corporal Burns was boloed while reconnoitering, and Lieutenant Koontz and Sergeant Kitchen were pierced with spears, while going to relieve an outpost.

When the garrison in force attacked the rebels, 49 of the latter were killed. None of the other parties of attacking natives made much of a stand and the insurgents lost 103 killed, al ltold.

First Lieutenant Albert E. McCabe, of the Thirtieth Volunteer infantry, has been appointed an inspector in the forestry bureau.

NEW PAPER MATERIAL.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—The Journal says:

Plans have been consummated at Atlanta for the erection of ten plants to manufacture paper from common cotton seed hulls. Robert Thomas, a New York paper expert, now here, says the enterprise is backed by a corporation with $5,000,000 capital and that work of putting up the plants will begin in about 30 days. It is the intention to have the factories scattered well throughout the cotton belt and they will extend from Texas to North Carolina.

AN UNDERSTANDING

Reached by Foreign Ministers in Pekin as to Peace Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The state department has been informed of the agreement or understanding or preliminary treaty (it is not possible now to learn in just what form the matter stands, reached by the foreign ministers at Pekin, but it is not regarded as expedient to give out for publication at this time any detailed information regarding it. It may be stated, however, that the arrangement stands a very poor chance of receiving the sanction of all the powers represented in the Pekin conference unless some material amendments are permitted.

Just what the objectionable features are, can only be surmised, in view of the adverse decision of the authorities respecting publication. But, accepting as accurate the statement from Pekin that the basis of the agreement is to be found in the French note, it is easy to perceive that there are no less than two points which, if included in their original shape, would not meet with the unqualified approval of this government. For instance, the President expressly reserved his opinion as to the proposition that the Taku forts be dismantled. He also withheld his approval of the French proposition that there be a permanent military occupation at two or three points on the road between Tien Tsin and Pekin.

There were several points to which the assent of the United States was given namely: Providing for the punishment of the guilty Chinese who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Pekin; for the collection of equitable indemnities (and in this connection our government suggested a reference of the subject to the Hague tribunal), and finally for the maintenance of a legation guard at Pekin. The latter, however, was to be temporary until congress acts on the matter.

Unless the ministers at Pekin have made a very substantial change in the requirements of the French note, therefore, it may be predicted that our government will feel obliged to seek to make some alterations in the arrangement before it gives its adherence.

There is some reason to believe that the indemnity proposition has taken such an excessive form as to make it impossible for the Chinese government to meet the demand, and this fact, taken in connection with the unreasonable demands of some of the powers respecting punishments, may oblige our government to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful of the governments represented at the Pekin conference, and one which generally has been supposed of late to have favored an extreme position.

Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, who recently returned to Washington after an absence since last spring, called at the state department to-day and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, supposedly with reference to Chinese matters among other things.

LI HUNG CHANG ILL.

London, Nov. 27.—Li Hung Chang, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, is seriously ill and has telegraphed for his adopted son, Li Ching Fang.

THE CHINESE RETIRE.

London, Nov. 26.—The Times has the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Ten thousand Chinese under Ho are retiring in the direction of Kaigan before Colonel Yorck's expedition. It is said that the population is friendly and glad to be rid of Ho's soldiers."

GOOD ADVICE.

London, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's News Agency, from Pekin, dated November 22, says:

"Competent independent judges of the present critical stage of the negotiations opine that the consideration of all the peace preliminaries should be transferred to Washington or to a European capital and be placed in the hands of plenipotentiaries possessed of full powers to arrange the terms to be imposed on China. Once the terms are agreed on they should be presented as a demand, not requiring negotiations with the Chinese commissioners. It is felt that the present discussions of the ministers, who do not possess the powers to decide on the multiplicity of propositions without reference to their governments, are bound to interminably drag out the preliminaries and result in long delay, causing the greatest uneasiness in the foreign communities, who anticipate vastly increased difficulty in reaching a settlement, owing to the alleged waste of time."

An Understanding.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—United States Ambassador White had an important interview yesterday with Baron von Richthoff, the secretary for foreign affairs, at the foreign office. It is understood the interview took place as the result of instructions cabled from Washington, and that a somewhat lengthy discussion between the ambassador and secretary had reference entirely to the ideas of the United States government regarding the prosecution of the war in China and the co-operation of the United States with Germany and the other European powers regarding the conditions for peace, especially the penalties to be exacted and the indemnity to be secured. It is also understood that the most satisfactory and most friendly result was reached and that it is calculated to put at rest the disquieting rumors recently circulated regarding exhibitions of ill-feeling toward Germany in the American press, which, it has been pretended here, were inspired from Washington.

Garrison Surrendered.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee cables that Col. Yorck's column reached Hsuenghiva November 17. The weak garrison immediately surrendered.

The column commanded by Col. Mucenfels, the dispatch adds, is proceeding to Aukiachwan. The health of the troops is good.

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVE.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 26.—An innovation in the fight of the Woman's Christian Temperance union against saloons is said to be planned by the organization in this state, and it gains its chief interest by a legal recognition of the liquor traffic. This, however, is simply a means to the end of crushing it.

It is said that the Indiana union will present a memorial to the national convention to be held in Washington to create a new department to enforce and maintain the purity of liquors, and that Congress be petitioned to pass a law that only pure whiskies be sold at saloons instead of adulterated liquor. Women of the organization say that a barrel of pure whisky costs $100, and when adulterated brings $1,000. By the enactment of such a law the W. C. T. U. concindes that the profits would be reduced and saloons would be forced o quit business.

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Unknown to those who breathe it daily . . . . .

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Cannot exist where it is used regularly . . . . .

There is no other treatment for Consumption endorsed by the U. S. Health Reports. No other advertised treatment used by regular practicing physicians.

Your money refunded if it fails to cure respiratory diseases of any kind.

Send for five days' treatment and medical advice free.

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TO KILL ROBERTS.

Twenty Conspirators, All Foreigners, Concerned—Frustrated by General's Body Guard.

London, Nov. 27.—According to a special edition of the Evening Standard, to-day a plot to assassinate Lord Roberts, in which twenty foreigners are concerned, has been discovered.

It appears that the conspirators laid a mine which was designed to be blown up Sunday while Lord Roberts was in church at Johannesburg, but the police and Lord Roberts' bodyguard frustrated the conspiracy. Ten men, mostly Italians, have been arrested.

These details, the Evening Standard says, it has been unable to verify.

REPORT IS UNFOUNDED.

London, Nov. 24.—The persistent reports that Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, will be invited home permanently, are groundless. He will be afforded a holiday so soon as feasible. He is the last man the government contemplates withdrawing from South Africa, and the state of his health by no means justifies the rumors.

BOERS LOST HEAVILY.

London, Nov. 23.—A special dispatch from Middleburg, Transvaal colony, says that in the surprise of the outpost of "Buffs" (Third infantry), Southwest of Balmoral, Nov. 10, the Boers lost 60 men killed and wounded. The burghers, the dispatch adds, simultaneously attacked a garrison of fusiliers on Wilge river, but were beaten off with the loss of 120 men killed and wounded.

FRENCH WAS CHASED.

London, Nov. 23.—The Star, to-day, commenting on the report that Gen. Botha, with his commando, is close to DeWetsdorp, regards the news as most disquieting, and says: "We have heard many strange and unverified stories, but one thing we know, that French was pursued all the way from Middleburg to Standerton and got through the terrible neck of the mountains only by the skin of his teeth."

Proceeding, the Star suggests that Gen. Botha pursued the British, marched south and joined hands with Gen. DeWet, and that thus Bloemfontein is endangered and the Orange Free State will have to be re-conquered before the subduing of the Transvaal can be commenced. In connection with the above, a belated telegram today announces that Gen. French arrived at Johannesburg Nov. 17.

CARTER'S CASE.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 23.—In the United States district court here to-day, before Judges Amos Thayer and Hook, hearing was begun in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by attorneys for Oberlin H. Carter, ex-captain United States army, who was dismissed from the army, fined, and sentenced to a term of years in the federal prison at Leavenworth on the charge of complicity in alleged attempted frauds in the government harbor works contracts at Savannah, Ga.

Carter was brought from prison to the court room in an ambulance, unattended save by Warden McClaughey. He appeared self possessed, but avoided the gaze of spectators, who crowded the room. He was attired in a new black suit, which the warden had, at the prisoner's earnest solicitation, permitted him to substitute for his prison garb. His hair and heavy mustache were much grayer then before he began serving his term, and his face was wan.

Frank P. Blair, of Chicago, and Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, appeared for Carter, while Col. J. W. Clous, deputy judge advocate general of the army, and District Attorney I. E. Lambert and his assistant, H. E. Hone, represented the government. Judge Thayer limited Carter's attorneys to three hours and the government to two and one-half hours' argument. Attorney Blair opened for Carter, whose conviction, he alleged, was illegal, inasmuch as it should have been secured under the sixtieth article of war instead of the sixty-second, and that when the president disapproved several findings in a court-martial the full sentencepronounced by the court-martial ceased to exist and its execution was illegal and void. He also urged that when Carter paid a fine and was dismissed from the army and degraded, the power of the court-martial was exhausted and bore no right to cause imprisonment.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 24.—Oberlin M. Carter, degraded captain of engineers, has, for the first time since his arrest last winter for defrauding the government on southern harbor contracts, made a public statement in defense of his acts.

Carter had attended the hearing in the United States district court of the habeas corpus proceedings brought in his defense, and was proceeding during the noon recess, accompanied by his attorneys and the wardens of the penitentiary, to a hotel for lunch, when he accosted a newspaper reporter. It was the first time that Carter had been out of the prison walls since his incarceration last April.

"Since my arrest," he said, "I have never given out a statement for publication, but I have prepared one to-day."

With these words, he handed the reporter a lengthy, typewritten document. The statement, in part, follows:

"Until this moment I have never authorized an interview, and you will understand that considerations of delicacy and propriety forbid me saying one word concerning the matters before the court. It seems manifestly proper, however, that I should give to you my reasons for instituting these proceedings. I am entirely innocent, and I shall not rest until my innocence, proven at my military inquisition, is officially proclaimed. It will be proven that not one dollar ever came into my hands improperly, that not one dollar of public funds was ever misappropriated or misapplied by me, and that the government was never defrauded through me in any manner whatever."

AMERICANS IN LUZON

Duplicate San Juan—Almost Impregnable Fortress Captured.

Manila, Nov. 26.—The fortress of the insurgent chief Geronimo at Pinauran, which the insurgents boasted was impregnable, was taken and destroyed Thursday afternoon by a picked force of the Forty-second and Twenty-seventh infantry and Troop G of the Fourth Cavalry, under Col. Thompson. Geronimo and most of the rebels escaped.

The leader has long harassed the Twenty-seventh Infantry, operating near San Mateo, Montaiban and Novaliches. He was finally located at Pinauran, thirty-five miles north of Manila. His position was considered the strongest in Luzon. It was a stone fortress surmounting a steep hill surrounded by canyons. The Spanish forces lost heavily in attempting to take it.

Col. Thompson mobilized a thousand men at Montalbon. The attack was made upon four sides, the main body, under Major Carey of the Forty-seventh, advancing from the south, Capt. Atkinson of the Twenty-seventh from the east, Capt. Casteel of the Twenty-seventh from the west and Capt. Sloan of the Twenty-seventh from the north.

The ascents were steep, and the men climbed them by grasping the shrubbery. It was impossible for the eastern column to reach the summit, but the others arrived after three hours' climbing, under fire from the fortress and the hillside intrenchments.

The enemy's force, numbering several hundred, fled before the attackers reached the top. The Americans destroyed a thousand insurgent uniforms, scores of buildings and large quantities of supplies and seized a barrel full of documents.

Private Hart, of the Twenty-seventh, and Private Keppner, of the Forty-second, and two native scouts were killed, and twelve of the attacking force wounded. The insurgent casualties could not be ascertained.

Lieut. Frederick W. Alstaetter, of the United States engineer corps, who was recently released by the insurgents, arrived in Manila this evening. He had been in captivity at Bubalto since Aug. 1. Gen. Funston surrendered the rebel major, Vantuse, on the release of Lieut. Alstaetter. The latter is well and says he received fair treatment. He escaped Sept. 21, but was recaptured.

It is unofficially reported that Gen. Torres, the insurgent commander at Bulucan, has been captured by Gen. Grant's scouts. Gen. Grant wired Gen. Wheaton that the entire garrison at San Jose had been captured, but Gen. Torres was not among them.

AFTER AGUINALDO.

Manila, Nov. 21.—Gen. Macabolis, the former Filipino chief, is prepared to start in pursuit of Aguinaldo with 100 picked natives supported by American troops. Other ex-rebel Filipinos will be used in campaigning in the country. Their offers have not been formally made yet, but they are ready if the authorities will accept their services.

Aguinaldo, it is supposed, is in Northern Luzon, according to statements made by ex-rebel leaders now in Manila, confirmed from other sources. Aglipay, a renegade native priest, long an insurgent leader in Northern Luzon, has written to friends in Manila, asking for election news, and requesting to be informed whether a decision has been reached concerning the relations between church and state and the disposition of church properties. The replies sent him contain the information that church and state will be separate and that entire religious freedom will be allowed.

HONG KONG JUNTA.

London, Nov. 22.—United States Ambassador Choate has made representations to the British foreign office on the subject of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong. The foreign office is investigating the matter and will reply so soon as the reports of the authorities at Hong Kong are received.

The request of the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, for the suppression of the Filipino junta at Hong Kong has been put in the hands of the colonial office. It will probably take some weeks to ascertain the facts, with doubtful results. An official said: "Hong Kong, of course, is part of a free country and we cannot take too arbitrary steps, even to please America. Most of the international plots are hatched right here, in London; but we are quite powerless to suppress them."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Manila, Nov. 24.—The Philippine commission has enacted the first legislation establishing provincial civil government in the Philippines, namely, an act for the government of the province of Benguet. This act co-ordinates with the act passed for the establishment of township government in the same province. The governor, who is appointive, will receive a salary of $1,500. He will pass upon the acts of the town councils and will issue orders which will have the same effect as ordinances whenever the councils fail to enact the necessary measures.

The governor, who will also be the treasurer and auditor, will be ex-officio a provincial justice of the peace, and in that capacity, will control the constabulary.

Electors in the province of Benguet will be required to affirm that they have had six months' residence and are at least 18 years of age. They will also be required to declare their allegiance to American authority.

Three months' imprisonment will be imposed for a refusal to accept municipal office, when elected.

Ecclesiastics and soldiers are debarred from office.

Delinquent taxpayers will be punished by being compelled to do labor on the roads.

Professor Dean Worcester and General Luke Wright, of the commission, have visited Beguet province. They found a soil apparently good, with signs of gold and other minerals, and a temperate climate. The district is comparatively peaceful. Most of the inhabitants are Igorrotes. Marriages are registered, and the ceremony and registration include certain acts which will be allowed provisionally until the people of the province attain a greater capacity for self government.

A railroad is being projected from Dagupan, and the commission has passed an appropriation for a meteorological observer at Bagnio, Benguet province, which some have advocated as the seat of the Philippine government during the summer season.

The commission to-day passed the bill requiring reports by banks and examinations of such institutions, as in the United States. The act goes into effect immediately. The treasurer of the archipelago will act as examiner.

Fremont, O., Nov. 27.—Rollin Jones, the 13-year-old son of Edward Jones, died Monday night from the effects of a gunshot wound received while carelessly handling a loaded shotgun.

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VARICOCELE

CURED Permanently, whether caused by excesses, overwork or early abuse. The enlarged veins gradually disappear and the organs resume a normal condition. No operation or detention from business. The New Method Treatment cures by modern scientific principles. Emissions and all drains cease, worry veins disappear, vital energy returns, nerves grow stronger, ambition and confidence replaces gloom and despair. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure in a few weeks. No cure no pay. 25 years experience—250,000 cured. Question Blank and book Free for Home Treatment. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, Detroit, Mich.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA SELLS FRANCHISE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—The telephone franchises were sold at auction, yesterday. The new regime begins in November, 1901. The government has prescribed the conditions of rental and the franchises were given to the parties fixing the lowest subscription. The St. Petersburg municipalities won here, agreeing to demand 45 roubles annually, compared with 250 roubles, hitherto charged. The Western Electric company, of the United States, bid unsuccessfully everywhere. The subscriptions are: Odessa, 48 roubles; Riga, 57 roubles; Warsaw, 69 roubles, and Moscow, 79 roubles. The prices for restaurants, hotels, etc., are 30 per cent. higher for a single user and 10 to 20 per cent. lower for telephone in general use, the custom being to place telephones in a corridor for the use of the entire building. The long distance lines remain the property of the government.

A dispatch received here from Kharkoff (a city of European Russia, 420 miles southwest of Moscow), announces the sale of fifteen million poods of iron ore at three copecs per pood, delivered at Nikolaieffsky, to an English concern. Russian companies are also negotiating for a large quantity.

A drill company of New York has secured a $600,000 order for air compressors and other machinery for a 2,200 metre tunnel at Kharbid, connecting Vladivostock with Port Arthur and Europe. The latest American tunneling system will be employed. The work will last a year.

The Zemstvo, or provincial assembly of Yelietzk (Yeletz?) has petitioned the government to call an Argarian congress, in which all the Zemstvos will be represented, to discuss a commercial treaty with Germany.

A company has ben organized at Moscow with a capital of 2,000,000 roubles to exploit peat properties.

SULLIVAN DEAD.

London, Nov. 22.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, is dead, the result of heart failure. The death of the English musician was very sudden. It occurred at 9 o'clock this morning. While he was laughing and talking in a house here he fell down and died within a few minutes of heartt failure. He had been ailing for some time, but it was not believed his heart was affected. Recently he had been in better health than for some weeks past.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has probably contributed more to the gaiety of nations than any other modern musical composer. From Pinafore to the Mikado, his airs have been whistled and sung by gamin and prima donna in every clime and country. Since he dissolved his partnership with W. S. Gilbert, Sir Arthur has not been so successful, but there has never been a time since Pinafore when one of the popular Gilbert and Sullivan operas has not held the stage. On next week there will be a grand revival of Pinafore by the Metropolitan opera company in New York.

DELAGOA BAY ROAD.

London, Nov. 21.—The Delagoa Bay railroad award was paid to-day. The Americans received their share through the Seligmans.

The Delagoa Bay railroad award of $3,062,800, with interest at 5 per cent. from June 25, 1899, is the result of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railroad by Portugal. The facts in the case have been told many time during the last few years. Besides the principal of the award and the interest, totalling about $5,000,000, Portugal paid on account $140,000 in 1890. The Americans interested are the heirs of Col. McMurdo, who, with a number of English capitalists, built the road and ran it until seized by the Portuguese officials.

FIGHTING AT PANAMA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—The British steamer Barbarian, which has just arrived here from Colon, reports that severe fighting occurred Monday and Tuesday at Culebra. The government forces attacked the rebels, who occupied a good position, with the result that the losses of the former were heavy. The fighting was proceeding when the steamer left Tuesday night.

The stores and restaurants at Colon were closed, and the rebels hold a portion of the railroad line.

Another rebel force was reported to be engaging the government troops near Panama. Business is entirely suspended at the latter place, and both Panama and Colon are in a state of terror.

The rebels are attacking in a determined manner, and it is feared the slaughter will be great before decisive results are reached. The Liberals, it is asserted by the passengers of the Barbarian, held Buena Ventura, though the Colombian government is making a great effort to regain possession of it, but thus far unsuccessfully.

SMALL WAGE REDUCTION.

Glasgow, Nov. 27.—The conciliation board of Scotch Iron Manufacturers has announced five per cent. reduction in wages in consequence of the reduced average selling prices.

This is the first reduction since 1895, and in the interval wages rose 40 per cent.

PEERAGE FOR BULLER.

London, Nov. 24.—General Buller's home newspaper, the North Devon Herald, says it understands the general will be made a peer when the new year's honor list is issued, and that he will assume the title of Lord Buller, of Ladysmith.

AFRAID OF BOERS.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The Vossische Zeitung points out "the danger of permitting Boers to trek into German southwest Africa, since they are unmanageable and incapable of accepting orderly conditions."

Giving a word of warning, it says: "The Boers would seek to hold together, thus forming a state within a state. The German colonial authorities should remember that it will be generations before the Boers forget that they once possessed an independent political existence."

SEAPORTS SEIZED.

New York, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says:

"The Venezuelan consul in this city has received a cable dispatch from Caracas, saying that the rebels have seized the principal seaports of Colombia."

The news was conveyed by a steamer which arrived at La Guayra from the west.

Demand Their Return.

London, Nov. 24.—The Radical newspapers are making a campaign in favor of the withdrawal of the Italian troops from China, declaring that in the rescue of the members of the foreign legation at Pekin they accomplished their sole task.

Friend of Bresci.

Stockholm, Nov. 22.—Bagiardi, an Italian anarchist, recently arrived in Sweden and transported to the Italian frontier, where he was delivered to the Italian police, turns out to have been at one time intimate with Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert.

For Lese Majeste.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—F. Schultz, a Berlin cabinet maker, has been sentenced for three months' imprisonment for criticising Emperor Williams' "no pardon" speech. Schultz is the sixth victim within a week.

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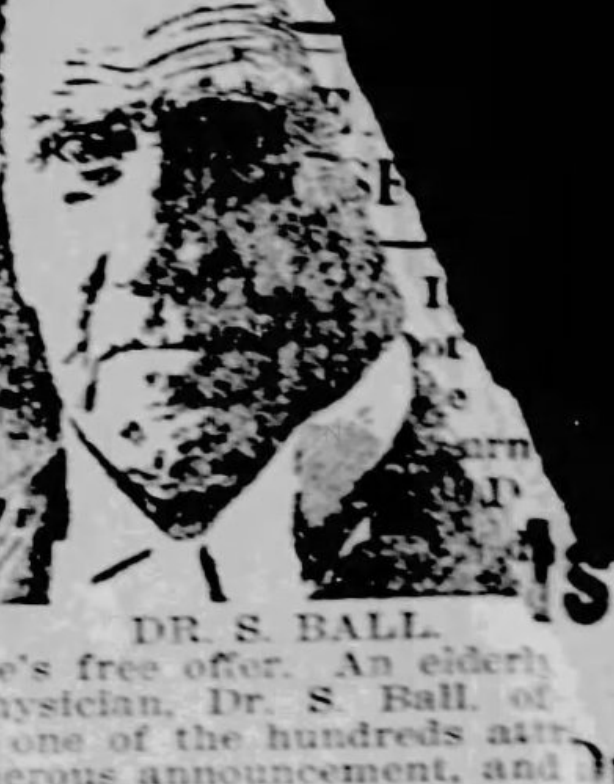


DR. S. BALL.

Dr. Rice's free offer. An elderly tired physician, Dr. S. Ball, of Ala., is one of the hundreds att this generous announcement, and sult he is now completely cured of rupture which was very hard to h though 72 years of age, he had the age and determination to try this and novel method, and now he lives peace, contentment and security. Dr. looks back to the old days of crude m ods and in comparison hails the wo derful method of Dr. Rice as a marvel God-send to the present generations. B all means write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice 399 S. Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his remarkable home cure for rupture. There is no pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time, and by starting now you will be sound and well by early spring.

CZAR'S CONDITION IS SAID TO BE SATISFACTORY

Livadia, European Russia, Nov. 27.—The improvement in the czar's condition continues, according to the following bulletin issued to-day:

"The czar passed a good day yesterday. At 9 in the evening his temparature was 97.9; pulse, 66. During the night his majesty slept well. This morning the emperor's condition and general strength were perfectly satisfactory. Temperature, 96.8; pulse, 66."

MULHATTON INSANE

Was the Most Phenomenal Liar This Country Ever Produced.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch from Phoenix, Arizona, to the Times-Herald follows:

Joe Mulhatton, perhaps the most noted writer of newspaper fakes in America, is in the territorial insane asylum at this point, a hopeless maniac. He believes he has killed a man and that a horde of avengers are on his trail. Though at times helpless, he tears his clothing from him and has to have constant attention.

He was committed from Kelvin, Pinal county, where he has lived the last three years. He was instrumental lately in selling a valuable mine in Mineral Creek district and received several thousand dollars as an advance payment on his share of the proceeds. He spent several hundred dollars, but the rest of the coin cannot be found. His dementia is attributed to the excitement of the financial transaction, though alcohol may have had something to do with the case.

Nominally, Mulhatton was a traveling man, but lying on a tremendous scale was his specialty. Perhaps his most notable work was the story of the meteor, supposed to have fallen in Texas. Under his vivid imagination and facile pen, this meteor landed in Brown county, covered an acre of ground, destroyed all the ranches for miles around by reason of the sulphurous fumes it gave off and was still sizzling its way into the earth when he gave the story to the newspaper. That glittering invention sent a train load of newspaper reporters and scientists into the mesquite bushes of Texas. They never located the meteor, but the railroads and boarding houses and ranchers with horses and guides to let did a thriving business for several weeks.

His story of a wonderful cave in Pike county, Kentucky, was also a highly decorated work of art. It appeared in a Louisville paper, and set people on two continents talking of the rooms full of magnificent jewels, of long halls lined with great blocks of virgin gold, and of subterranean rivers rippling over beds of diamonds. People flocked to Pikeville by the hundreds, and town lots sold for $100 as fast as the papers could be made out. Even P. T. Barnum, the wily old showman, was caught in the trap, and hastened to Pike county to see if he might be able to pick up a few rare skeletons or strange cave dwellers that the excited discoverer had overlooked. In due course of time the phlegmatic and ponderous English tourists arrived in Pikeville, and helped to swell the receipts of the hotels and bars.

In 1875, having a few moments to spare, Mulhatton wrote a story to the effect that the tombs of Washington and Lincoln would be taken to the centennial exposition in Philadelphia and put on exhibition, the funds thus created to be devoted to completing the Washington monument on a grand scale. Before this fake was exploded a number of sedate editors were clawing at each other over the impropriety of the scheme.

In personal appearance Mulhatton is a slight, modestly dressed man with a keen eye and quick movement. He would never be selected as the man who has upset more newspaper offices and sent more reporters on long and fruitless chases than any other in history.

Of recent years he has been out of the public mind. A fall from a street car in New Orleans left a blood clot on his brain, and has unfitted him for any great efforts in his particular line. In 1891 he was picked up in the streets of Chicago suffering from the effects of his injury in New Orleans. After treatment in a hospital he resumed his work as a traveling man, and finally drifted down to Arizona. In the height of his glory as a monumental liar he was the candidate of the National Drummers' party, running in opposition to Belva Lockwood. In politics he is a Democrat. He refused all offers of marriage, and says he never made any.

$3.95 HEAVY RAINCOAT

Men's Regular $10.00

Heavy Weight Black and Blue Tricot Waterproof Double Breasted

BOX RAINCOAT AND MACKINTOSHES CLOSING OUT AT $3.95

SEND NO MONEY

[illegible]

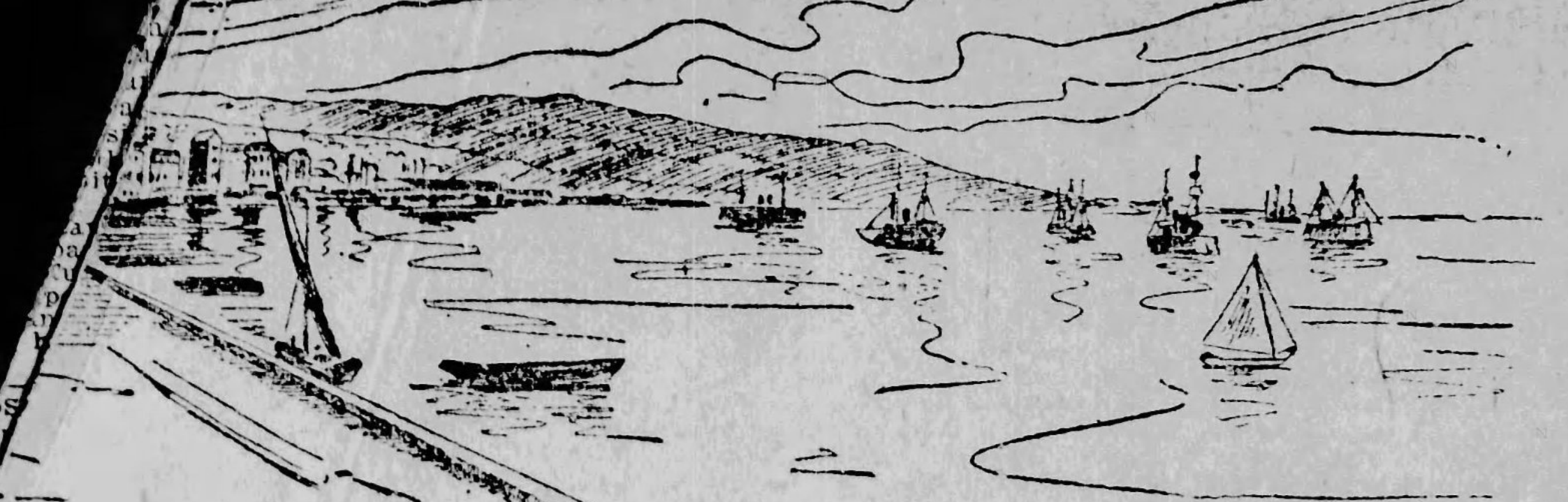
$3.95

THIS MACKINTOSH

[illegible]

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

ONS WITH TURKEY GROWING ACUTE.



SEAPORT IS THE DESTINATION OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.

ple, Nov. 27.—The relations United States government e are becoming acute. Mr. e American charge d'affaires, ore Yildiz palace, Sunday, and nterview with Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, and Tahsin Bey, first secretary at the palace. The interview, however, was barren of result.

While the Porte outwardly persists in the attitude it has assumed regarding the question of granting an exequatur to the United States consul at Harpoot, there is reason to believe that the despatch of the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna has made a marked impression in official circles.

QUATUR REFUSED

rkish Government Will Not Allow an American Consul at Harpoct.

Constantinople, Nov. 23.—The porte has definitely rejected the request for an exequatur for a United States consul at Harpoot. This refusal is regarded by the United States legation as a direct violation of treaty rights: and, consequently despite the refusal, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago to establish a consulate at Harpoot, has been directed to proceed to his post.

The expected visit of the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna is believed to relate quite as much to this matter as to the indemnity question.

Constantinople, Friday, Nov. 23.—United States Charge d'Affaires Griscom called upon Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday to urge a settlement of the difficulty in relation to the granting of an exequateur to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who some time ago was appointed by President McKinley to establish a consulate at Harpoot. The porte, however, is firm in his refusal to grant the request for an exequateur.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Washington, Nov. 21.—An enthusiastic plea for a wide expansion of rural free delivery is made in the annual report of W. M. Johnson, first assistant postmaster general. He says that the extraordinary development of this system during the past twelve months under the stimulus of appropriations of $450,000 for the fiscal year 1899-1900 and $1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1900-1901, is conclusive as showing that hereafter it must be a permanent and expanding feature of the postal administration. The service can now be extended as swiftly as Congress may direct or as the means permit, until it covers all those portions of the United States now reached in whole or in part by the more primitive methods of the postal service, which have come down to us almost without change from colonial times.

The present policy is to extend rural delivery in accordance with the demands made from all parts of the country so that each individual route may be dovetailed upon another route hereafter to be started, and with this idea constantly kept in view rural free delivery is eventually to extend over all well settled rural communities in the United States.

Bearing on the question of cost, a statement from the books of the office shows that from December, 1899, to November 1st, 1900, 439 star routes and mail services have been discontinued or curtailed. Between July 1 and Nov. 1, 1900, the first four months of the present fiscal year, there have been 1,338 additional rural free delivery routes installed, supplying 922,397 people.

An appropriation of eighteen million dollars is asked for compensation of postmasters for the next fiscal year. The regular free delivery service was established in 62 cities, necessitating the appointment of 170 carriers, making the total number of free delivery offices in operation June 30, last, 795. Four free delivery offices have been established in Porto Rico and Hawaii. Regular free delivery, it is estimated, will cost $17,140,900 for the next fiscal year, an increase of almost nine per cent. During the last fiscal year postal money orders issued amounted to $255,670,228, an increase of almost $31,000,000. It is apparent that if for the next two years the business of the money order system increases in volume correspondingly with that of the past year's its receipts will reach one million dollars per day. They are now about $864,000. The net earnings of the money order system were $1,340,642. The department purposes to provide money order facilities for all localities where they may prove convenient. The number of offices has now finally exceeded 30,000. International money order business is being transacted with 40 foreign countries. Recommendation is made that the fees for domestic money orders be reduced to the maximum of 20 cents for an order of $100, the minimum of 3 cents to remain as at present.

WEBB C. HAYES.

Washington, Nov. 22.—It was announced at the war department to-day that Webb C. Hayes, son of Ex-President Hayes and late lieutenant-Colonel United States volunteers, having reported in person at the headquarters of the China relief expedition, Pekin, September 8, was apointed a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Chaffee, commanding the relief expedition. General Chaffee issued a general order announcing this appointment and directing that the new aide-de-camp "Be obeyed and respected accordingly."

Letters to Hawaii.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The third assistant postmaster general has issued an order directing that as Hawaii is now territory of the United States, with the domestic registration system in full operation there, all postmasters making up registered mails must address them not only with the postoffice name but with that of the island on which the office is located and add the name of Hawaii.

$2.95 SEND NO MONEY cut this ad out and send to us, state your height, weight, number of inches around body at waist and bust, length of skirt in front from waist to bottom, and we will send you Our New, Perfect Fitting WATERPROOF SKIRT AND CAPE by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your express office, and if found the most stylish waterproof suit you ever saw, the equal of anything you could have made at three times our price, superior to waterproof suits that sell generally at $6.00 to $10.00, then pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE FOR THE COMPLETE SKIRT AND CAPE, $2.95 and express charges. THESE SUITS are made from an extra quality waterproof cashmere macintosh cloth, in black or navy blue, lined with extra quality plaid waterproof lining. Cape is lined with an extra quality waterproof lining, made with double cape, velvet collar, extra well finished throughout. Skirt—Latest style, adjustable at waist, buttons down either side, extra quality plaid waterproof lining. Sizes to fit a waist from 22 to 30 inches. Buttons concealed by deep fly. Can be worn in place of or over an ordinary skirt. A $2.95 fashionable suit for rainy, nasty and sloppy weather such as was never before offered. Cape only, $1.50; skirt only, $1.50. For free cloth samples of everything in mackintoshes, write for sample book No. 22K. Address,
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMISSIONER GEO. W. WILSON

Of the Internal Revenue Department Has Passed Away.

Washington, Nov. 27.—George W. Wilson, commissioner of internal revenue died this forenoon in his apartments at the Riggs House, of Bright's disease complicated with asthma. He had been dangerously ill for several days past. There were with him at the time of his death Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, Mrs. Pardonner, and several of his associates of the Treasury department.

George Washington Wilson was 57 years of age and a native of Ohio. He entered the Union army when 18 years old as a private in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served through the war, coming out a first lieutenant. In 1866 he took up the practice of law and in 1869 entered the internal revenue service. He served in various capacities rising from one important position to another until he became the head of the bureau. Commissioner Wilson was regarded as the most thoroughly informed man on internal revenue subjects who ever entered the government service, and was consulted on all measures affecting the revenues that have been before Congress for many years.

The funeral will be at Hamilton, O. on Thanksgiving day. The party, including Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pardonner and Chief Deputy Williams, will leave here to-morrow over the Chesapeake & Ohio at 3 p. m., going via Cincinnati to Hamilton, where the interment will take place.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The population of the state of New York, as officially announced to-day, is 7,268,012 as against 5,997,853 in 1890. This is an increase of 1,270,159, or 21.1 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The population of the state of Mississippi as officially announced to-day is 1,551,270, as against 1,289,600 in 1890. This is an increase of 261,670, or 20.2 per cent.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The population of West Virginia, as officially announced is 958,800, against 762,794 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 196,006, or 25.6 per cent.

The population in 1880 was 618,457, showing an increase of 144,337, or 23.3 per cent, from 1880 to 1890.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 23.—The official vote of Arkansas was announced to-day as follows: Bryan, 81,142; McKinley, 44,700; Barker, 991; Woolley, 5?9; Ellis, 340. Bryan's plurality, 36,442, against 72,591 in 1896.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 23.—Following is the official vote of Illinois: McKinley, Rep., 597,985; Bryan, Dem., 501,975; Woolley, Prohibitionist, 17,835; Debs, Socialist Democrat, 9,672; Yates, Rep., 580,198; Alschuler, Dem., 518,966; Barnes, Prohibition, 15,643; Perry, Socialist Democrat, 8,617.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The population of the state of Kansas, as officially announced to-day, is 1,470,495, as against 1,427,096 in 1890. This is an increase of 43,399, or 3 per cent.

PORTO RICAN TITLES.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico, William E. Elliott, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says that most expert manipulation as well as detective ingenuity will be needed to untangle the mass of cross-titles, duplication and lapping of grants and concessions and unauthorized occupation "of public lands that have grown with the centuries of rule in the interest of the favored few." The archives of the island were found in a disordered condition. Many records of cases never have been closed and are mixed with those disposed of. Rearrangement and classification are necessary prior to investigation. During the early history of Porto Rico, governers and captains general held or assumed the right to make grants of land. Grantees appropriated land in excess of their original boundaries and their successors claim ownership. In numerous instances intruders took possession. Prior to American occupation, the Spanish government ordered a careful listing of real property in each municipality, but, either because of the expense or for political reasons, failed to execute the work. This listing, according to the commissioner, must be accomplished before the numerous questions of ownership can be definitely determined.

The first great, crying need of Porto Rico, the report says, is good roads. At the time of the American occupation there was only one really good road—that from San Juan to Ponce, and most of the island was and practically remains without other means of reaching a market or communication between towns than over dilapidated and dangerous trails, often impassible for days as all streams there are torrential. The productiveness of the soil is so great, and the necessities for existence so inexpensive, that people can and do live and multiply in mountain districts, but remain forever poor and ignorant. Permanent roads, it is predicted, will work the sadly needed reforms in education. The commissioner proposes to suggest to the legislature that a loan be voted large enough to build the most needed roads at once. The report of the president superior of the board of health of Porto Rico says the number of true lepers in the island probably does not exceed one hundred, and it is confidently believed that the disease can be totally eradicated in a few years by segregation of every case as it is discovered.

TIME EXTENDED.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary Hay for the United States, and Ambassador Aspiroz for the government of Mexico to-day signed a treaty further extending the time allowed for the survey and definition of the water boundary between Mexico and the United States. There already have been several extensions, in each case for a year, but the present arrangement will continue until the work is concluded.

BOYNTON'S REPORT

Tells of Work Done at the National Military Park.

Washington, Nov. 27.—General H. V. Boynton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park commission, has submitted his annual report to the secretary of war. The report says:

"It appears from the engineer's report that we now have 67 miles of improved road, which cost an average of $2,902 per mile, about 4 1-2 miles of which was constructed during the past year; that $15,120 has been expended in that time in road construction and betterments.

"There are now erected on the Chickamauga field 107 field guns mounted on carriages to imitate the patterns in use during the civil war, marking 43 Union battery positions, and 94 field guns, similarly mounted, marking 39 Confederate battery positions. On the Chattanooga field 45 guns, mounted as above, mark 10 Union and 10 Confederate battery positions there.

"Historical tablets erected during the year, 169; foundation for state monuments—constructed, 1; excavated, 1; guns mounted, 12.

"The balance on hand October 1, 1899, was $46,146. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, including a specific appropriation of $10,000 for completing the Lafayette road extension, were $70,000. These, with two other small items aggregating $2.53, made the total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1900, $116,585. The total expenditures to and including that date have been $53,268, leaving a balance October 1, 1900, of $63,317."

REVENUE REDUCTION.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary Gage appeared before the ways and means committee yesterday and recommended a reduction of $30,000,000 in war taxes. Secretary Gage informed the committee that, in his opinion, the government's receipts, as already foreshadowed, would undoubtedly allow a reduction of the war revenues to that extent.

The secretary was before the committee yesterday afternoon, and spent fully an hour in presenting to the members the information they asked for. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson was also present, and explained to the committee in detail the amount of revenue received from the various items covered by the schedules A and B of the war revenue act. Neither the secretary of the treasury nor the commissioner of internal revenue was asked to make recommendations, but was desired to learn their opinions before the actual business sessions of the committee began.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee to-day decided to make a reduction of $30,000,000 in the revenues, the amount suggested by Secretary Gage. The day was spent almost entirely in going over the war revenue bill. The schedules on which the reduction shall be made have not been decided upon.

ARBITRATION APPROVED.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Dispatches from Madrid, received in official diplomatic quarters here, make the first announcement that in the debates before the Latin-American congress, whose sessions have just been concluded, the principle of compulsory arbitration urged by the Peruvian delegate has been approved by almost a unanimous vote, Chile alone holding out and protesting against the action taken. The decision not only favors compulsory arbitration in disputes between the American republics, but also provides that guarantees shall be given for the faithful performance of the conclusions reached by the arbitration tribunal.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The pardon clerk of the department of justice has made his annual report to the attorney general. It shows that for the year ending June 30, 1900, the department had before it 720 cases. Of these 351 were acted upon by the President who denied applications in 131 cases and extended clemency in 220 cases. Of the latter he pardoned 81. Seventy-three sentences were commuted. Only two convicted national bank officers were pardoned, one on account of ill-health and the other because the innocence of the prisoner was proven.

BIG GOLD DEPOSITS.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The gold deposits at the Seattle assay office, from July 1 to November 15, this year, amounted to $19,827,000. For the entire fiscal year ended June 30 last, the deposits at that office were $13,630,526, and for the previous fiscal year $6,504,905.

LACEMAKERS ADMITTED.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The treasury decided to admit the lacemakers and their families, who were brought to this country by Dr. J. A. Dowie, the "divine healer," and the founder of Zion City, Ill., to teach others the art of lacemaking.

This is a reversal of the action of the Philadelphia Immigration officials, who had decided that the lacemakers should not be admitted to this country.

REFUNDING SUSPENDED.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular under to-day's date, suspending the refunding operations, to take effect December 31, 1900.

Huyler's COCOA CHOCOLATES FROM THE BEAN PURE HEALTHFUL

R RADWAY'S R READY R RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

IDENTICAL NOTE.

United States Appeals Again to the Powers as to China.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The secretary of state has addressed an identical note to the powers interested in the Chinese situation, setting out tersely and afresh the object of the United States government as to China and pointing out how such objects as are common to the powers can best be secured. The note marks the initiation of fresh negotiations on our part on the arrangement of new bases to tide over the impossible situation created at the last meeting of the ministers in Pekin. Some responses already are at hand and it is stated that generally our advances have been well received and the state department expresses satisfaction with the progress so far achieved. It is believed that the note is an appeal from the extreme course suggested by some of the powers as to the treatment of China, especially in the matter of punishments and indemnities, to which the ministers at Pekin seem inclined. The intent is to push the negotiations on a more rational and business-like basis.

FEEDING OUR TROOPS.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The report of Acting Commissary General John F. Weston, made public to-day by the War department, covers the operations of the subsistence department up to June 30th of the present year. It shows that the task of feeding the United States army of 100,000 men has been reduced to a system and is now proceeding satisfactorily throughout the world-wide area over which the American troops are scattered. Australian frozen beef and mutton is now used to supply the troops in the Philippines with fresh meat. This keeps sufficiently well to be furnished to practically all of the posts in the islands of Luzon, Cebu, Iloilo and Jolo. Since the completion of the present report a great cold storage plant has been constructed at Manila, and arrangements have been made for shipping the fresh meat, still frozen, in cars constructed by the quartermaster's department all along the line of the Manila-Dagupan railway and to the islands south of Luzon. A very favorable impression was made upon foreign officers by the efficient system of fresh meat preservation and distribution.

The question of canned roast beef, which caused so much discussion during the Spanish war, has been satisfactorily settled, it is thought, by the preparation of a combined beef and vegetable stew, which is both wholesome and palatable, and will take the place of fresh beef or mutton when the latter is not obtainable. A recommendation of importance is the enlistment with some extra compensation of competent men as bakers and the institution of a field bakery column, modelled upon those now authorized in all foreign armies.

POSTAL REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General John L. Bristow, in his annual report, recommends an amendment to the interstate commerce law prohibiting telegraph and express companies or their employes from aiding or abetting in the green goods or lottery swindles, or any other scheme carried on partly by mail and partly by common carrier and in violation of the postal laws. Other legislation urged is as follows:

Authorizing postoffice inspectors to take out search warrants whenever necessary; payment of incidental expenses incurred by local officers or others in the arrest, detention and keeping of prisoners violating postal laws until transferred to the United States marshal's custody; construction of inspectors' lookout towers in postoffices whenever deemed necessary by the postmaster general, and prohibition of loose pouching of circulars, calendars, etc., owing to small pieces of mail matter frequently slipping in large unsealed envelopes in transit.

There were 15,142 appointments of postmasters made during the past fiscal year; 14,435 being of the fourth class and 707 of the Presidential class, an increase of 538 over last year's total. There also has been increase in the number of resignations, especially of the fourth-class postmasters. Fewer removals for irregularities were made than last year. There were 3,600 postoffices established during the year, an increase of 665 over last year and 1,912 offices were discontinued, an increase of 407 discontinuances over last year, mostly due to rural free delivery extension and public highway improvements.

A vigorous effort has been made to suppress postoffices conducted throughout the country for the sole benefit of some corporation, nursery company, patent medicine firm or other private institution, whose operations deprive the government of its legitimate revenues. The company or corporation usually has some one connected with it appointed postmaster and thus gets the advantage of the cancellations or the salary and allowances of the postmaster. These institutions some times have derived thousands of dollars of revenue from the government which virtually amounted to a commission or discount on their postal business.

There were 47 resignations and 45 deaths of Presidential postmasters, and 909 deaths and 8,013 resignations of fourth-class postmasters. On June 30 last the number of postoffices was 76,688, as follows: First-class, 194; second, 862; third, 3,187; fourth, 72,455. The total number of arrests during the fiscal year for offenses against the postal laws was 1,526, including 119 postmasters, 20 assistant postmasters and 144 postoffice clerks, carriers and other postal employes. Of the total number arrested 526 were convicted.

ANOTHER NAVAL BILL.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Emperor William has sent to the Reichstag charts, maps and statistics showing the growth of the Russian, British, French and United States navies, and also their strength in far eastern waters. In view of this, the members of the Reichstag fear that another bill to increase the strength of the German navy is coming.

VOTES NEEDED

Washington, Nov. 26.—The Republicans need votes to do the work of the coming session of Congress satisfactorily. Democrats will be able to get all little pet schemes through they wish, as there are only 80 working days in the session, and there are thirteen great appropriation bills to pass, besides the army reorganization, reapportionment of congressmen, war revenue, ship subsidy bills, and other very important bills. One or two Democratic senators can greatly delay matters by objection.

INDIAN MESSIAH.

Ret Roper Supposed to Possess Occult Powers—Long Peace May Be Broken.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—The 40 years of peace which the Creek Indians have kept with the United States is dangerously near being broken.

Ret Roper, an 11-year-old boy of the tribe, has incited the Indians to revolt by interpreting to them the thoughts of the Great Spirit, with whom he is believed to be in direct communication.

A week ago, the representative of the Snake Indians, inhabiting the wildest part of the Creek territory in the northern part of the Indian Territory, called on Acting Chairman Tom Bixby, of the Dawes commission, at Muskogee, and informed him that his band, numbering 250 fighting men, had authorized him to say that they refused to place their names on the roll of the commission for the purpose of having their lands allotted.

A United States deputy marshal was sent to the tribal headquarters to ascertain the cause of the refusal and learned that the boy, Ret Roper, who is looked upon as a Messiah by his tribe, has caused the trouble.

When young Roper was only 6 years old, he began to attract attention in the tribe by his unusual powers. He would wind an old piece of gunny sack about his head, and, after holding his playmates' hands for a moment, would tell them exactly what their thoughts were. A year ago the leaders of the tribe began permitting Ret Roper to attend council meetings, where he soon occupied a conspicuous place on account of his unusual powers. He now interprets the thoughts of the Great Spirit, as transmitted to him while he lies in a trance with a gunny sack wound about his head.

Among other messages which he has delivered is the one which has caused the present trouble.

He has told the warriors that the Great Spirit is their friend, and that he wishes to prevent their robbery by the white men.

The Great Spirit tells him that the allotment of the land of the tribe among the members is the first step in a plan to rob them of their homes. The Indians acknowledge that they would lose in a fight with the whites, but declare they would rather be exterminated than submit to robbery. The young prophet promises his followers that he will furnish them a means of deliverance if the whites conquer them.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Ardmore, I. T., Nov. 23.—Attorneys on behalf of certain members of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations filed a suit in the United States court to-day involving $20,000,000. The suit is against a large number of claimants who were admitted to citizenship in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations by the federal court in the Indian territory. Plaintiffs allege that these claims of citizenship are fraudulent and that the decrees on which they are based are null and void and without lawful effect. The plaintiffs ask a judgment annulling and setting aside all decrees of citizenship heretofore issued and pray for an injunction to restrain defendants from exercising rights of Indian citizenship and using the lands of the tribes.

SHORTAGE OF $4,000,000.

New York, Nov. 24.—The grand jury on Monday will begin an investigation of the charges preferred by the Merchants' Association that there is a deficiency of $4,000,000 in the books of the water department, representing sums of which the city has been kept out of in the last twenty years.

Water Commissioner Dalton and Chief Engineer Birdsall, have been summoned to tell what they know of the statements made by Frederick B. Debrard, the expert of the Merchants' Association, who examined the books of the department and reported the alleged shortage.

JAPS ARE POURING IN.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 24.—Japanese immigrants to the number of 290 secured passports this month to enter the United States from British Columbia. James Reed, acting United States immigration commissioner, states that he found on examining their papers that many had British naturalization papers in their possession, setting out that they had been in Canada four years, when their Japanese passports showed they left Japan only six months ago.

Commissioner Reed has been instructed that he cannot prevent these Japanese from entering the United States if they are otherwise qualified.

WOMAN WAR SPY DIES.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Hiram Hinsdale, who distinguished herself by her heroism during the civil war, and who rendered valuable services to the government as a spy, died Saturday at St. Mary's hospital, aged 94 years. Mrs. Hinsdale's war record is a remarkable one. It was by her aid that Mumsey's irregulars were captured and the robbers of the Connecticut mail was run down.

For a whole night she tended the wounded after the battle of Blue Ridge; she was with the Fourteenth New York when they charged the Black Horse at the same battle and drove them off. The government gave her $12 a month pension. She died a charge upon charity. Mrs. Hinsdale was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1806; was married at the age of 14 and went to Michigan with her husband in 1840. Her husband, Hiram Hinsdale, enlisted in the Second Michigan Infantry, ad when he marched off she followed him. They became separated, but were reunited later. Her husband died in 1894.

ENORMOUS LANDSLIDE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 14.—Five large soft coal mines north of Clarksburg were badly damaged early to-day, it is reported, by an enormous landslide. No lives were lost owing to the fact that the miners had not yet entered the workings, but several frame dwellings were torn from their foundations. The slide came from the hillside overlooking the entrances to the mines. Thousands of tons of rock and dirt, loosened probably by recent rains, slid down the steep hill, destroying the buildings around the shafts and rolling into the valley, where the channel of a large stream was filled. The course of the water was changed and the hillside now has the appearance of an undeveloped piece of land. The shafts of the mines were filled with dirt.

GEN. WHITE'S TRIAL.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 26.—The trial of General White, ex-quartermaster-general of the Michigan national guard, who is charged with complicity in the state military frauds, was to-day postponed until next Monday morning, at the request of General White's attorney, who was not prepared to proceed with the trial.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

RIVER FLOODS.

Monongahela, Allegheny and Upper Ohio—Loss of Life and Property.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 27.—After three days of incessant rain, a flood unprecedented for this season of the year and quite unexpected in its fury swept down the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers last night. In their mad rush the waters ruined hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, caused the loss of at least three lives, temporarily threw out of employment thousands of workmen by the forced suspension of the many industrial establishments lining the banks of both rivers and rendered hundreds of families homeless.

The fatalities are

Frederick Koppman, aged 66 years, tripped and fell, breaking his neck while removing goods from his home.

Joseph Davis.

Joseph Flocker, millworker, drowned by the capsizing of a skiff in the Allegheny.

A November flood is quite common, but it rarely reaches the danger line, and for this reason the steady rains of the past few days caused no alarm.

The precipitation had been heavier than usual in the mountains at the headwaters of both rivers, however, and it was not until late yesterday that the warning was sent out that both streams were getting beyond their banks and that there was a dangerous flood threatened. The result was, the fast rising waters caught many wholly unprepared and much valuable property that was tied up for only a moderate stage was carried away. The danger line is 24 feet and this was passed about 3 o'clock this morning, and seven hours later, at 11 a. m., the marks at Davis Island dam registered 25 feet and 7 inches. Both rivers were stationary and it was thought that the worst was over and before nightfall the waters would be receding. The low lands in Pittsburg, Allegheny, South Pittsburg, Sharpsburg and McKeesport are inundated and nearly every plant fronting the two rivers has been forced to shut down. Hundreds of families in these districts have either been driven from their homes or are living in the upper floors or are using skiffs. There were many narrow escapes from drowning during the night and several men are reported to the police as missing, but the only known fatalities directly traceable to the flood were those of Koppman, Flocker and Davis, reported above.

Davis and Flocker, with three companions, attempted to row across the Allegheny in a skiff which became unmanageable and collided with a coal boat. The men were thrown into the river and Davis and Flocker drowned. The others clung to the upturned boat and were rescued after being carried two miles down the river.

At Neville Island, the four-span railroad bridge, in course of construction, was swept away during the night. It was being erected for the American Steel and Wire Co., and was also to be used for passenger traffic by the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad company.

At Parkersburg.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 27.—To-day opened clear after a week's steady storm of rain and snow. The Ohio river is rising rapidly and reached a stage of 15 feet 8 inches at 8 a. m. to-day. The stage of the Little Kanawha at Creston and Grantsville was 15 feet, but no fears are entertained thus far of a serious flood.

SENATOR DAVIS GRADUALLY SINKING

St. Paul, Nov. 27.—United States Senator Cushman K. Davis was still alive early to-day, but it was thought by his attendants that he will scarcely survive through the day. He is much weaker and slowly sinking.

At 10 o'clock, Dr. Stone issued the following bulletin:

"Senator Davis has failed rapidly since 4 o'clock this morning. Respiration, 16; pulse, 140 to 146; temperature.

At noon, the doctors stated that Senator Davis was still living, but extremely weak.

WAR RELICS.

Boston, Nov. 22.—The articles of historic interest left by Miss Elizabeth L. Van Lew, the Union spy of Richmond, which were sent here from the southern city to be sold at auction, brought about $1,000. Sentimentality was missing apparently in most of the bids except in one instance, when the flag that was flung from the Van Lew house brought $75. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer was the purchaser. The letter written by President Grant to Miss Van Lew, notifying her of her appointment as postmistress of Richmond, and a picture of the president with autographic endorsement were purchased by Mr. L. B. Merriam for $4.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

With reasonable promptness, business is recovering both activity and tone, and fortunately without the sharp rise in general prices which was seen in the spring, and which was followed by a sudden and serious transition to a more natural range. Manufactured goods are rising in response to a better demand from distributing sources, helped at the end of the week by the more seasonable weather. Business is not yet what it was on the top of the wave of industrial prosperity, but the working force is fast increasing. The ordinary measures of business reflect increasing operations at all points, but the textile markets are at the point of least response to the improved undertone of trade.

Recital of conditions in the iron and steel market has become a monotonous repetition. Each week there is the same record of activity so generally distributed that everything, from the raw material to the finished product, enjoys a share. There is also the same freedom from speculative accumulation in anticipation of fancy prices that has been for weeks the most encouraging feature. Railroad companies compete for rolling stock. Export orders in some lines are filled with difficulty, owing to the unusual domestic demand for all forms of iron and steel products, but in no quarter is there any unreasonable inflation of prices, such as was seen during the meteoric ascent last year. In a few descriptions, prices on export orders are shaded to hold the business.

Two factors militate strongly against activity and strength in wool and woolens. Mild weather has been the chief adverse influence, reducing sales far below a normal volume in this vicinity while liquidation of embarrassed concerns threatens to throw a considerable quantity on the market at forced sale. In the light of these disquieting features it is not surprising that sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets declined to 5,354,231 pounds, against 8,372,000 pounds in the week preceding, and 19,550,800 pounds a year ago. Hides continue to rise, regardless of the largest arrivals of cattle at Chicago in many years. Leather has ceased to follow the advancing hide market, and most grades of boots and shoes are at the prices prevailing two months ago, except for a gain of 2½ cents in men's satin shoes and split and kip boots.

Undaunted by recent reverses, speculators in cotton advanced the price about $3.50 a bale in ten days. Receipts have been of moderate volume, but the size of the current crop cannot be approximated by any ordinary system of averages this year, owing to the ample funds in the hands of planters enabling them to hold back much of their crop. Estimates have fallen below 10,000,000 bales because of the slow movement, and this fact, together with last month's record-breaking value of exports, forms the basis of present prices.

Failures for the week were 238 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 22 last year.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Close.—Wheat had another quiet season to-day, and all of the markets are overshadowed by that November corn deal at Chicago. That price touched 51 cents this morning.

Liverpool wheat prices were low this morning, but a part of the loss was gained when the close showed a decline of onlly ⅛@¼. Local openings were unchanged, and were firm until late in the session, when prices fell off, and the close was ¼c lower than yesterday.

With a good cash demand the St. Louis market showed considerable firmness, and liberal acceptances of wheat in the southwest were reported during the night.

In the northwest the weather is mild and skies are clear. Northwestern receipts were only about two-thirds of last year, being 534 cars, compared with 947.

On account of storms the telegraph wires are still in bad shape, and this interferes seriously with business, and also with the gathering of quotations and information.

On account of wire trouble the Bradstreet detail on the world's visible supply of wheat was not compiled to-day, but it is expected to show a small increase.

Corn was very dull, with prices steady. Oats were likewise quiet.

Trading in clover seed was small, with prices steady. Receipts, 230 bags, and shipments nothing.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 39c. December, 37½c.

Oats—Cash, 23c; December, 23½c; No. 2 white, 24½c, No. 3 white, 24c.

Rye—51c.

Clover seed—Cash, 1899 prime, $6.25; December, $6.40; March, $6.75.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Nov. 26 Close.
Cash	74½	74¾	74½	74½	74⅜½
December	74¾	76	74½	74½	74¾
May	79¼	79½	79	79	79¼
January				76	..

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
November	70⅝	..	..	70¼	70¼
December	70½	70⅝¾	70⅛	70¼	70⅝¾
January	71⅛	71½	71	71	71¼⅜
May	74	74⅛¼	74	74	..
Corn—					
November	49	51	49	50	49
December	36⅝	36⅝¾	35⅞	36	36⅝½
May	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜½	36⅝
Oats—					
November	..	..	..	21¼	21⅝¾
December	21⅞	21⅞@22	21¾	21⅞	21¾⅞
May	24	24⅛	24	24	24

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
December	76¾	77	76½	76⅝	77¼
May	79⅝	79⅞	79⅜	79⅝	80
Corn—					
December	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44½	44⅝
May	42⅛	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
December	69⅞	69⅞	69⅜	69⅝	69⅝
May	73⅝	73⅞	73⅜	73½	73½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
December	72@71⅞	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	72⅞
May	75	75	74¾	74¾	75⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
December	71⅝	71⅞	71⅛	71⅜	72
May	75¾	76	75⅛	75½	76½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
November	..	..	..	$11.25	$11.00
January	$12.15	$12.27	$12.07	12.20	12.20
Lard—					
November	7.02	..	..	7.00	7.10
January	6.85	6.90	6.82	6.87	6.85
Ribs—					
November	..	..	..	7.62	7.75
January	6.32	6.37	6.30	6.32	6.35

At Chicago.

November corn made a new price record on the oBard of Trade before 11 o'clock to-day. It sold at 51c. November opened unchanged to ¾c higher, at 49c to 49¾c. Phillips bought 5,000 bushels at 50c. A minute later he sold it at 51c, the highest price of the present bulge. A reaction to 49½c followed, but the market rallied promptly to 50c and held steady. Two cargoes of corn of undeniably contract grade were delivered to Phillips in place of the two which the inspection committee rejected yesterday. Of to-day's receipts 929 cars, 57 cars graded contract. Contract corn stocks are now 1,151,000 bushels. Taking into consideration the assertion that Phillips has 3,000,000 bushels due him on November contracts, and the failure to make the kiln-dried corn pass for contract grade, the potency of the figures given is obvious. December opened unchanged at 36⅝@36½c, and sold to 36⅞@36⅝c.

Wheat opened dull and weak on lower cables, but steadied in sympathy with corn. December opened ⅛c down at 70½c to 70⅝c and reacted to 70⅜c. Local receipts were 182 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 534 cars, against 485 last week, and 947 a year ago.

Oats were dull but steady. December opened a shade higher, at 21⅞c, touched 21⅞@21⅞, and rallied to 21⅞@22c. Receipts were 206 cars.

Provisions ruled fairly steady in spite of a heavy run of hogs. January pork opened 5c lower, at $12.15, touched $12.05, and rallied to $12.20. January lard opened 5c down at $6.85, and January ribs 2½c lower at $6.32½.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 27.—Wall street.—There were very heavy buying orders executed in different parts of the railroad list in the opening dealings, especially among the international stocks. The gains in this department ranged up to ⅝ in Baltimore & Ohio. In the southern railway stocks the first transaction in the common was for 7,500 shares and for the preferred two blocks of 3,000 shares each were taken in quick succession, lifting the price 1⅛. Gains in a few other railroad stocks reached nearly a point and People's Gas was up 1¼. The Steel and Copper stocks were heavy under the lead of Steel & Wire, which fell 1⅜.

The upward movement of railroad stocks continued for only a brief time. The high opening invited realizing and prices yielded. Steady liquidation in amalgamated copper forced it down 2¼, and the general depression in the steel group affected the general list. Pretty much all of the initial gains were wiped out and some of the Pacifics, and the grangers declined below yesterday's close. Prices moved upward again before 11 o'clock.

Trading was very irregular. Buoyancy in the coalers was taken advantage of to realize in other quarters. Some of the medium and low-priced railroads were advanced, including the Denver & Rio Grandes, Kansas & Texas pfd., New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2nd pfd., and Kanawha & Michigan, the latter rising 3½. In New Jersey Central the gains reached four and the other coalers were 1@2¼ better. Weakness in Consolidated Gas, Rubber and Wisconsin Central pfd. lowered them 1½ each. Southern Pacific moved upwards and Steel & Wire rallied 1¼, but the general market continued rather spotty. Bonds improved, but the demand was not as large as on yesterday.

New York Stock Market.

(Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.)

Am. Cotton	31			31¼
Am. Tobacco	110	110½	108⅞	109⅞
Am. Steel Wire	87½			87
Am. Steel Wire, com	43½	44¼	42¾	43⅞
Am. Sugar Ref'g	135	135½	133¾	133⅞
Atchison	40⅞	41	39⅞	40
Atchison, pfd	84¼	84½	83½	83⅞
Am. Car & F.	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	82⅞	80⅞	81⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	73⅝	73⅞	73¼	73⅜
Burlington	137⅞	138	136⅞	136⅞
Con. Tobacco	36⅝	37⅛	36¼	36⅞
Colorado Fuel	51¼	51⅞	51½	52⅛
Chesp. & Ohio	36⅝	37	35⅞	35⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	67	67	66⅝	66⅞
Federal Steel	49⅞	50¼	49⅛	49⅞
Federal Steel, pfd	76	76⅛	75¾	75⅞
General Electric	165½	169⅞	165	165¼
Hocking	38⅞	39⅞	38⅝	39
Hocking, pfd	71	71⅞	70⅞	71
Louisville & Nashv.	83⅞	84	82⅞	83⅞
Leather	14⅞	14½	14	14¼
Leather, pfd	76			75⅝
Manhattan	110⅝	111	109⅞	109⅝
Mo. Pacific	61⅞	61¾	59⅞	59⅞
M., K. and T.	37⅝	38¼	37	37⅞
Nat. Tube com	61½	61¾	61	61⅞
Nat. Tube pref	106			103
Nor. Pacific	72	72	70	70⅞
N. P. pref	82⅝	82⅝	81¾	82
N. Y. Central	141⅝	142⅞	140⅞	140⅞
N. and W. com	43⅞	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞
Penn	143	143	141⅞	142
Pac. Mail	44			44
People's Gas	102	102½	100⅞	100½
Reading 1st pfd	63⅞	64½	63⅞	63⅞
Rock Island	116⅞	116⅞	115⅞	[illegible]
Rep. S. & I. C.	16½	18½	16⅞	16⅞
So. Ry. pfd	66⅞	67⅛	65	66⅞
St. Paul	129⅝	129⅞	127⅞	128
Southern Pac.	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	72	72	71⅞	72⅞
Union Pacific	70⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pac. pfd	81⅞	82	81⅞	[illegible]
Wabash pfd	21½	21½	20⅞	21
W. L. E.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞

Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500 head; market generally about steady; good to prime steers, 5.35@5.90; poor to medium, $4.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25; cows, $2.75@4.35; heifers, $2.75@4.75; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.25@4.25; calves weak and lower at $3.50@5.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, 3.50@4.15; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 38,000 head; to-morrow, 40,000; left over, 4,686; average 7½c lower, heavy, closing weak, $4.95; mixed and butchers, $4.65@4.95; good to choice heavy, $4.70@4.95; rough heavy, $4.55@4.65; light, $4.75@4.85; bulk of sales at $4.80@4.90.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.30@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.25; common, $2.25@3.50; canner cows, $1.00@2.00; stockers and feeders active at $2.50@3.50; milch cows, active at $25@50, calves, active at $4.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs, dull; prime lambs, $4.40@4.50; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices. Prime mediums, $4.80@4.85; Yorkers, $4.80@4.85; pigs, $4.80@4.85; roughs, $3.75@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market steady; all grades, $5.07@5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady; best lambs, $5.25@5.40; fair to good, $5.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $3.50@3.75; wethers and yearlings, $3.75@4.25. Calves—Market strong at $5.50@8.00.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Nov. 27.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade). Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market generally 5c lower than yesterday's closing; all weights selling $4.85; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.60; closing about steady.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., Nov. 27.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter — Dairy, 20c; fancy creamery, 25@26c; gathered cream, 23c; 1-lb. prints, 26½c.

Oleomargarine—12½c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—12½c.

Eggs—Per dozen, 19c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, $1.25.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.40; yellow Danvers, per bu., 70c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 11c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.25; Delaware, $1.75 per barrel.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

New Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Spinach—Per bu., 50c.

Endive—Per doz., 30c.

Carrots—Per bu., 35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 27.—Butter—Receipts, 5,700 packages; market steady; creamery, 18@25c; June creamery, 18@23c; factory, 12@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,381 packages; market firm; large September, 10¾@11c; large late made, 10¼@10½c; small September, 11@11¼c; small late made, 10¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,888 packages; market firm; western, regular packing at mark, 20@23½c; western, loss off, 26c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c; refined quiet; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.60.

Coffee—Market barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 7¼@7⅜c.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 27.—Butter, steady at 25. Offerings, 90 tubs, with bids of 25c refused. Sales of the week, 10,470 tubs.

WOOL MARKET.

New York, Nov. 27.—No new features were developed in any part of the market Saturday. Demand was very limited in all directions, and none of the important transactions reported pending in carpet wools was consummated. Less interest has been exhibited in fine wools during the week than during the previous two weeks since election. Failures in the wool and goods markets may have had something to do with this, but a more potent factor is the weakness developed in certain parts of the market.

Top prices which were reached a week ago were simply asking prices. They were never established by actual sales, and dealers claim that the extent of the weakness which has developed during the last few business days is confined to their willingness to accept prices ruling just previous to election. They forget to state, however, that sellers are much less reserved than they were just after election, and that many are now eagerly seeking buyers and considering bids that they would have peremptorily turned down two weeks ago.

They would not then consider bids of 37c for standard B supers nor 46@47c for fine medium Montana. Even at these prices buyers display little interest, and on fleece wools sales cannot be effected within 1@2c of prices reached just before election. In addition to this the available supply of wool has increased, and an improved demand for goods has not been reflected in the wool market. Carpet wools closed the week with buyers and sellers unable to get together on values. Prices are held very firmly, and ½@1c above buyers' ideas.

Boston, Nov. 27.—The wool market here this week shows no disturbance over the recent assignment of two firms, one in this city and one in Philadelphia. These events rather seemed to clear the business atmosphere rather than cause a depression. The market, if anything, is stronger than last week.

For territory and fine medium and fine scoured, staple 48@49c is quoted, while strictly staple calls for 50c. Fleece wools are quiet with prices firm. Australian wools are quiet, with small lots moving here and there at 62@67c for average combing.

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 9 to 13 points and for a time was firm on profit taking purchases by room shorts and on moderate Wall street buying, which originated in decidedly better cables than expected and bullish accounts from Southern spot markets. But opinions were far from positive in local circles, while the public held aloof pending more definite information concerning the size of the crop and the probable needs of spinners. Receipts continued on a surprisingly large scale. Liverpool houses cabled that American buying orders and small offerings from the south had strengthened that market. Eastern mills were receiving more orders and on every hand in cotton manufacturing circles the feeling was firm. The average of estimates by 139 cotton exchange members was 10,073,000 bales, with the maximum 11,000,000 bales and the minimum 3,700,000 bales. Firm late Liverpool cables increased the strength of the local market in the morning. Speculation, however, did not materially quicken and fluctuations were narrow as compared with the opening.

Cotton futures opened steady at the advance: November, $9.96; December, $9.80; January, $9.71; February, $9.59; March, $9.65; April, $9.61; May, $9.60; June, $9.55; July, $9.58.

Cotton spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10⅛; middling gulf, 10⅜; sales, 182 bales.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Nov. 27.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 6.00
Common lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Medium lugs	7.00@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 8.50
Common leaf (short)	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf	8.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@10.00
Good leaf	10.00@12.50
Fine and selections	12.50@15.00

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 4.00@ 5.00
Trash (sound)	5.50@ 6.50
Common lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Medium lugs	7.50@ 8.50
Good lugs	8.00@10.00
Common leaf (short)	7.50@ 8.50
Common leaf	8.50@ 9.50
Medium leaf	10.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@13.00
Fine and selections	20.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.25@ 3.75
Trash (sound)	3.75@ 4.25
Common lugs	3.75@ 4.25
Medium lugs	4.25@ 4.75
Good lugs	4.75@ 5.50
Common leaf (short)	5.00@ 5.50
Common leaf	5.50@ 6.50
Medium leaf	6.50@ 7.50
Good leaf	7.50@ 8.50
Fine and selections	10.25

Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 2c lower.

Cold Meat Fork 95
Pickle Fork, long 90
Berry Spoon 1.25
Mustard Spoon 35
Preserve Spoon 1.00
Jelly Knife 1.00
Sugar Tongs 1.00